74 Anecdotes of Hen 2nd & St Bartholomew the Massacre

A. S. Taylor

Red. 6 apl 72

from Jno. Henry Gurney Esqr

London

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THE WORLD ENCOMPASSED BY SIR *FRANCIS DRAKE*.

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Offered now at last to Publique view, both for the honour of the Actor, but especially for the stirring up of heroicke Spirits, to benefit their Countrey, and eternize their Names by like noble attempts.

Collected out of the Notes of Master *Francis Fletcher* Preacher in this imployment, and compared with divers others Notes that went in the same VOYAGE.

Printed at *London* for *Nicholas Bourne*, dwelling at the South entrance of the royall Exchange, 1652.

THE

WORLD

ENCOMPASSED

BY

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their Country, and eternize their Names
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Printed in the Year, and compared with
the first Edition thus much in the
Year 1628.

Printed by Nicholas Newman, dwelling in the
South entrance of the Royall Exchange. 1652.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE
his Voyage about the WORLD.

EVer since Almighty God commanded *Adam* to subdue the Earth, there hath not wanted in all Ages, some heroicall Spirits, which in obedience to that high mandate, either from manifest reason alluring them, or by secret instinct inforcing them thereunto, have expended their wealth, imployed their times and adventured their Persons to finde out the true circuit of the World.

Of these, some have endeavored to effect this their purpose, by conclusion and consequence, drawn from the proportion of the higher Circles, to this nethermost Globe, being the Center of the rest. Others not contented with Schoole Points & such demonstrations (for that a small error in the beginning, groweth in the progresse to a great inconvenience) have added thereunto their own History and experience. All of them in reason have deserved great commendation of their owne Ages, and purchased a just renowne with all posterity. For if a Surveyor of some few Lordships, wherof the bounds and limits were before known worthily deserve his reward, not only for his travell, but for his skill also, in measuring the whol and evety part thereof: how much more above comparison, are their famous Travels by all means possible to be eternized, who have bestowed their studies and indeavour, to survey & measure this Globe almost unmeasurable? Neither is here that difference to be objected, which in private Possessions is of value. *Whose Land Survey you?* forasmuch as the main Ocean by right is the Lords alone, and by nature left free, for all men to deal withal, as very

ſufficient for all mens uſe, & larg enough for al mens induſtry.

1577 And therefore that valiant enterpriſe, accompanied with happy ſucceſſe, which that right rare and thrice worthy Captain *Francis Drake* atchieved, in firſt turning up a furrow about the whole world, doth not onely overmatch the ancient Argonauts, but alſo outreacheth in many reſpects, that noble Mariner *Magellanus*, and by far ſurpaſſeth his crowned Victory. But hereof let Poſterity judge.

It ſhall for the preſent, be deemed a ſufficient diſcharge of duty, to regiſter the true and whole hiſtory of that his Voyage, with as great indifferency of affection as a hiſtory doth require, and with the plain evidence of truth, as it was left recorded by ſome of the chiefe, and divers other Actors in that Action.

The ſaid Captain *Francis Drake*, having in a former voyage, in the years 72, and 73, (the deſcription whereof is already imparted to the view of the world) had a ſight, and onely a ſight of the ſouth Atlantik, and thereupon either conceiving a new, or renewing a former deſire, of ſailing on the ſame, in an Engliſh bottom; he ſo cheriſhed thenceforward, this his noble deſire and reſolution in himſelfe, that notwithſtanding he was hindred for ſome years partly by ſecret envy at home, and partly by publicke ſervice for his Prince and Country abroad (whereof *Ireland* under *Walter* Earl of *Eſſex* gives honorable teſtimony) yet againſt the yeare 1577. by gracious commiſſion from his Soveraigne and with the helpe of divers friends Adventurers, he had fitted himſelfe with five Ships.

1. *The Pellican*, Admirall, burthen 100. tons. Captaine generall *Francis Drake*.

2. *The Elizabeth*, Vice admirall, burthen 80 tonnes. Captaine *John Winter*.

3. *The Marigold*, a Bark of 30. tons. Captain *John Thomas*.

4. *The Swan*, a Fliboat of 50. tons. Captaine *John Cheſter*.

5. *The Chriſtopher*, a Pinnace of fifteene tonnes. Captaine *Thomas Moone*.

Theſe

Theſe Ships he mand with 164. able and ſufficient men, and furniſhed them alſo with ſuch plentifull proviſion of all things neceſſary as ſo long and dangerous a Voyage did ſeem to require: and amongſt the reſt, with certaine Pinnaces ready framed, but carried aboard in peices, to be new ſet up in ſmoother water, when occaſion ſerved. Neither had he omitted, to make proviſion alſo for ornament and delight, carrying to this purpoſe with him expert Muſitians, rich furniture (all the veſſels for his Table, yea many belonging even to the Cooke-roome being of pure Silver) and divers ſhewes of allſorts of curious Workmanſhip, whereby the civility and magnificence of his native Country, might amongſt all Nations whitherſoever he ſhould come, be the more admired. 1577.

Being thus appointed we ſet ſaile out of the ſound of *Plimmouth*, about five of the Clocke in the afternoon *November* 15. of the ſame yeare, and running all that night Southweſt, by the morning were come as far as the *Lyzard*, where meeting the wind at Southweſt (quite contrary to our intended courſe) we were forced with our whole Fleet to put in to *Falmouth*. *Nov.* 15. *Nov.* 16.

The next day towards evening, there aroſe a ſtorme, continuing all that night, and the day following (eſpecially betweene ten of the Clocke in the forenoone, and five in the afternoone) with ſuch violence, that though it were in a very good Harbor, yet two of our Ships, *viz.* the Admirall (wherein our Generall himſelfe went) and the *Marigold* were fain to cut their maine Maſts by board, and for the repairing of them, and many other dammages in the tempeſt ſuſtained (as ſoone as the Weather would give leave) to beare back to *Plimmouth* again, where we all arrived the thirteenth day after our firſt departure thence. *Nov.* 17. 18. *Nov.* 28.

Whence having in few dayes ſupplied all defects with hapPier ſailes we once more put to Sea *Decemb*er 13. 1577. *Dece.* 13. 1577.

As ſoon as we were out of ſight of Land, our Generall gave us occaſion to conjecture in part, whither he intended, both by the directing of his courſe, and appointing the Randevous (if any

1577 any ſhould be ſevered from the Fleet to be the Iſland *Mo-*
Dece. 25. *gadore*. And ſo failing with favorable winds, the firſt Land that we had ſight of, was *Cape Cantine* in *Barbary December* 25. *Chriſtmas* day in the morning. The ſhoare is faire white Sand, and the inland country very high and mountainous, it lyeth in 32. deg. 30. min. North latitude, and ſo coaſting from hence Southward, about 18 leagues, we arrived the ſame day at *Mogadore* the Iſland before named.

This *Mogadore*, lies under the dominion of the King of *Feſſe* in 31. deg. 40. m. about a mile of from the ſhoar, by this means making a good harbor between the Land and it. It is uninhabited, of about a league in circuit, not very high Land, all overgrowne with a kinde of ſhrub Breſt high, not much unlike our privet, very full of Doves and therefore much frequented of Goſhaukes, and ſuch like Birds of prey, beſides divers ſorts of Sea-foul very plenty. At the South ſide of this Iſland are three hollow Rocks, under which are great ſtore of very wholeſome but very ugly fiſh to looke to. Lying here about a mile from the maine, a Boat was ſent to ſound the Harbor, and finding it ſafe, and in the very entrance on the north ſide about five or ſix fathome water (but at the Souther ſide it is very dangerous) we brought in our whole Fleet *December* 27. and continued there till the laſt day of the ſame Month, imploying our leaſure, the meane while, in ſetting up a Pinnace, one of the foure brought
Decemb. from home in peeces with us. Our abode here was ſoon perceived by the Inhabitants of the country, who coming to the ſhoar by ſignes and cries made ſhew, that they deſired to be fetched a board, to whom our Generall ſent a Boat, in which two of the chiefeſt of the *Moores* were preſently received, and one man of ours, in exchange, left a land, as a pledge for their returne.

They that came aboard were right courteouſly entertained with a dainty banquet, and ſuch gifts as they ſeemed to be moſt glad of, that they might thereby underſtand, that this Fleet came in peace and friendſhip, offering to Traffique with them

for

for such commodities as their country yeilded, to their own content. This offer they seemed most gladly to accept, and promised the next day to resort again, with such things as they had to exchange for ours. It is a law amongst them to drink no wine, notwithstanding by stealth it pleaseth them well to have it abundantly, as here was experience. At their return ashoare, they quietly restored the pledge which they had stayed, and the next day, at the hour appointed, returning again, brought with them Camels, in shew loaden with wares to be exchanged for our commodities, and calling for a boat in hast, had one sent them, according to order, with our Generall (being at this present absent, had given before his departure to the Island. 1577.

Our boat coming to the place of landing (which was among the rocks) one of our men called *John Fry*, mistrusting no danger, nor fearing any harm pretended by them, and therefore intending to become a pledge, according to the order used the day before, readily stept out of the boat and ran a land, which opportunity (being that which the *Moores* did look for) they took the advantage of, and not only they which were in sight layed hands on him to carry him away with them, but a number more, which lay secretly hidden, did forthwith break forth from behind the rock, whether they had conveyed themselves (as seemeth the night before) forcing our men to leave the rescuing of him that was taken as captive, and with speed to shift for themselves.

The cause of this violence, was a desire which the King of *Fesse* had, to understand what this fleet was, whether any forerunner of the Kings of *Portugall* or no, and what newes of certainty the fleet might give him. And therefore after that he was brought to the K. presence, & had reported that they were English men, bound for the *Straights*, under the conduct of generall *Drake*, he was sent back again with a present to his captain and offer of great courtesie and friendship, if he would use his country. But in this mean time, the generall being grieved with this shew of injury, and intending, if he might, to recover

1577. or redeem his man, his pinnace being ready, landed his company, and marched somewhat into the country, without any resistance made against him: neither would the *Moores*, by any meanes come nigh our Men, to deale with them any way; wherefore having made provision of wood, as also visited an old fort, built sometime by the King of *Portugall*, but now ruined by the King of *Fesse*, we departed *December* 31. towards *Cape Blank*, in such sort, that when *Fry* returned, he found to his great grief, that the fleet was gone: but yet, by the Kings favor, he was sent home into *England* not long after, in an English Merchants ship.

Dec. 31.

Shortly after our putting forth of this harbor, we were met with contrary winds and foule weather, which continued till the fourth of *January*: yet we still held on our course, and the third day after, fell with cape *De Guerre* in 30. deg. minutes where we lighted on 3. *Spanish* fishermen called *Caunters*, whom we took with our new pinnace, and carried along with us, till we came to *Rio Del Oro*, just under the Tropick of Cancer: where with our pinnace also we took a carvell. From hence, till the 15. day, we sailed on towards cape *Barbas*, where the Marigold took a carvill more, and so onward to cape *Blanck* till the next day at night.

Ian. 7. *Ian.* 13. *Ian.* 15. *Ian.* 16.

This cape lyeth in 20. deg. 30. min. sheweth it self upright like the corner of a wall, to them that come towards it from the North, having between it and cape *Barbas*, low, sandy, and very white land all the way. Here we observed the south *Guards*, called the *Crosiers* 9. deg. 30. min. above the Horizon. Wherein the cape, we took one *Spanish* ship more riding at anchor (all her men being fled ashoare in the boat save two) which with all the rest we have formerly taken, we carried into the harbor, 3. leagues within the cape.

Here our Generall determined, for certain dayes to make his abode, both for that the place afforded plenty of fresh victuals, for the present refreshing of our men, & for their future supply at sea (by reason of the infinite store of divers sorts of

good

good fish, which are there easie to be taken, even within the harbor, the like whereof, is hardly to be found again, in any part of the world) as also, because it served very fitly, for the dispatching of some other businesses that we had. During the time of our abode in this place, our generall being a shoare was visited by certain of the people of the country, who brought down with them a woman a *Moore* (with her little babe hanging upon her dry dug, having scarce life in her selfe, much lesse milk to nourish her child) to be sould as a horse, or a cow and calf by her side, in which sort of merchandise our generall would not deale. But they had also Amber-greece, with certain gums of some estimation, which they brought to exchange with our men for water (whereof they have great want) so that coming with their *Allforges* (they are leathern bags holding liquor) to buy water, they cared not at what price they bought it, so they may have to quench their thirst. A very heavy judgement of God upon that coast! The circumstances whereof considered, our generall would receive nothing of them for water, but freely gave it them that came to him, yea & fed them also ordinarily with our victuals, in eating whereof, their manner was not uncivill, and unsightly to us, but even inhumane and loathsome in it self. 1577.

And having washed and trim'd our ships, and discharged all our spanish prises, excepting one *Caunter* (for which we gave to the owner of our own ships, *viz.* the *Christopher*) and one carvell formerly bound to Saint *Iago*, which we caused to accompany us hither, where she also was discharged: after six dayes abode here, we departed, directing our course for the Islands of cape *Verde*, where (if any were) we were of necessity to store our fleet with fresh water, for a long time, for that our generall intended from thence to run a long couse (even to the coast of *Brasill*) without touch of land. And now, having the wind constant at *North East*, & *E. North E.* which is usuall about those parts, because it bloweth almost continually from the shoare. *January* the 27. we coasted *Bonavista*, and the next day *Ian.* 22.

1577. *Ian.* 28. after we came to anchor under the Weſter part (towards St. *Jago*) of the Iſland *Maio*, it lyeth in 15. deg. 00. high land, ſaving that the North-weſt part ſtretcheth out into the ſea, the ſpace of a league very low, and is inhabited by ſubjects to the King of *Portugall*.

Ian. 29. Here landing, in hope of traffique with the inhabitants for water, we found a Town not farre from the waters ſide, of a great number of deſolate and ruinous houſes, with a poor naked Chappell or Oratory, ſuch as ſmall coſt and charge might ſerve and ſuffice, being to ſmall purpoſe, and as it ſeemeth only to make a ſhew, and that a falſe ſhew, contrary to the nature of a ſcarecrow, which feareth birds from coming nigh; this entiſeth ſuch as paſſe by to hale in, and look for commodity, which is not at all to be found there; though in the inner parts of the Iſland it be in great abundance.

For when we found the Springs and Wells which had been there (as appeareth) ſtopped up again, and no other water, to purpoſe to be had to ſerve our need, we marched up to ſeek ſome more convenient place to ſupply our want, or at leaſt to ſee whether the people would be dealt withall, to help us therein. In this travelling, we found the ſoile to be very fruitfull, having every where plenty of fig trees, with fruit upon moſt of them. But in the vallies and low ground, where little low cottages were built, were pleaſant vineyards planted, bearing then ripe and moſt pleaſant grapes. There were alſo trees, without any branch till the top, which bare the *Coco nuts*. There were alſo great ſtore of certain lower trees, with long and broad leaves, bearing the fruit which they call *Plantanes*, in cluſters together like puddings, a moſt dainty and wholeſome fruit. All of theſe trees were even laden with fruit, ſome ready to be eaten, others coming forward, others over ripe. Neither can this ſeem ſtrange, though about the middeſt of winter with us, for that the Sun doth never withdraw himſelf farther off from them, but that with his lively heat he quickneth and ſtrengthneth the power of the ſoile and plant; neither ever have they

any

any such frost and cold, as thereby to loose their green hew and appearance. 1577.

We found very good water in diverse places, but so far off from the road, that we could not with any reasonable paines enjoy it. The people would by no meanes be induced to have any conference with us, but keeping in the most sweet & fruitfull vallie among the hils, where their Towns and places of dwelling were, gave us leave without interruption to take our pleasure in surveying the Island, as they had some reason, not to endanger themselves, where they saw they could reape nothing sooner then damage & shame, if they should have offer'd violence to them which came in peace to do them no wrong at all. This Iland yeildeth other great commodities, as wonderfull heards of goats, infinite store of wilde hens, & salt without labour (only the gathering it together excepted) which continually in a marvellous quantity is increased upon the sands by the flowing of the sea, and the heate of the Sunne kerning the same. So that of the increase thereof they keep a continuall traffique with their neighbours in the other adjacent Islands. We set saile thence the 30. day. *Ian.* 30.

Being departed from *Maio*, the next day we passed by the Island of Sain *Jago*, ten leagues west of *Maio* in the same latitude, inhabited by the *Portugals* and *Moores* together. *Ian.* 31. The cause whereof is said to have been in the *Portugals* themselves, who (continuing long time Lords within themselves, in the said Island) used that extream and unreasonable cruelty over their slaves, that (their bondage being intollerable) they were forced to seek some means to help themselves, and to lighten that so heavy a burden; and thereupon chose to flie into the most mountany parts of the Island: and at last, by continuall escapes, increasing to a great number, and growing to a set strength, do now live, with that terror of their oppressors, that they now endure no les bondage in mind then the *Forcatos* did before in body: besides the dammage that they daily suffer at their hands in their goods and cattel, together with the abridging

1577. ging of their liberties in the use of divers parts of the fruitfull soile of the said Island: which is very large, marvellous fruitfull (a refuge for all such ships as are bound towards *Brasill*, *Ginny*, the East Indies, *Binny*, *Calecut*, &c.) and a place of rare force, if it were not for the cause afore-recited, which hath much abated the pride, and cooled the courage of that people, who (under pretence of trafique and friendship) at first making an entrance ceased not, practising upon the poore Islands) the ancient remainders of the first planters thereof, as it may seem from the coast of *Guinea*) untill they had excluded them from all government and liberty, yea almost life.

On the South-west of this Island, we took a Portugall laden the best part with wine, and much good cloth, both linnen and woollen, besides other necessaries, bound for *Brasill*, with many Gentlemen and Marchants in her.

As we passed by with our fleet, in sight of 3. of their towns, they seemed very joyfull that we touched not with our coast; and seeing us depart peaceably, in honour of our fleet and Generall, or rather to signifie that they were provided for an assault, shot off two great peeces into the sea, which were answered by one given them again from us.

South-west from Saint *Jago* in 14. deg. 30. min. about twelve leagues distant, yet, by reason of the height seeming not above three leagues lyeth another Island, called of the Portugals *Fogo*, *viz.* the burning Iland, or fiery furnace, in which riseth a steepe upright hill, by conjecture at least six leagues, or eighteen *English* miles from the upper part of the water: within the bowels whereof, is a consuming fire, maintained by sulphure matter, seeming to be a marvellous depth, and also very wide. The fire sheweth it self but four times in an houre, at which times it breaketh out with such violence & force, and in such main abundance, that besides that it giveth light like the Moone a great way off, it seemeth, that it would not stay till it touch the heavens themselves. Herein are ingendred great store of prumice stones, which being in the vehement heat of the fire

caried

carried up without the mouth of that fiery body, fall down, with other grosse and slimy matter upon the hill, to the continuall increasing of the same. And many times these stones falling down into the sea are taken up and used, as we our selves had experience by sight of them swimming on the water. The rest of the Island is fruitfull notwithstanding, and is inhabited by *Portugals*, who live very commodiously therein, as in the other Islands thereabout. 1577.

Upon the South side, about two leagues off this Island of burning, lyeth a most sweet and pleasant Island, the trees thereof are alwaies green and faire to look on, the soile almost full set with trees, in respect whereof its named the brave Island, being a storehouse of many fruits and commodities, as figs alwaies ripe, cocos, plantons, orenges, limons, cotton, &c. from the banks into the sea do run in many places the silver streams of sweet and wholsome water, which with boats or pinnaces may easily be taken in. But there is no convenient place or roade for ships, neither any anchroaching at all. For after long triall, and often casting of leads, there could no ground be had at any hand, neither was it ever known (as is reported) that any line would fetch ground in any place about that Island. So that the top of *Fogo* burneth not so high in the aire, but the root of *Brava* (so is the Island called) is buried and quenched as low in the Seas. The only inhabitant of this Island is an Hermit, as we suppose, for we found no other houses but one, built as is seemed for such a purpose; and he was so delighted in his solitary living, that he would by no meanes abide our coming, but fled, leaving behind him the relicks of his false worship; to wit, a cross, with a crusifix, an altar with his superaltar, and certain other Idols of wood of rude workmanship.

Here we dismissed the Portugals taken neere Saint *Jago*, and gave to them in exchange of their old ship, our new pinnace built at *Mogadore*: with wine, bread, and fish for their provision, and so sent them away, *Feb.* 1. *Feb.* 1.

Having thus visited, as is declared, the Island of cape *Verde*,

and

1577. and provided fresh water as we could, the second of *Feb.* we de-
Feb. 2. parted thence, directing our course towards the *Straights*, so to passe into the South Sea; in which course we sailed 63. dayes
Feb. 17. without sight of land (passing the line equinoctiall the 17. day of the same moneth) till we fell with the coast of *Brasill*, the
Apr. 5. fifth of *April* following.

During which long passage on the vast gulph, where nothing but sea beneath us and aire above us was to be seen, as our eyes did behold the wonderfull works of God in his creatures, which he had made innumerable both small and great beasts, in the great and wide Seas: so did our mouthes taste, and our natures fed on, the goodnes thereof in such fulnes at all time, and in every place, as if he had commanded and enjoyned the most profitable and most glorious works of his hands to wait upon us, not alone for the relief of our necessities, but also to give us delight in the contemplation of his excellence, in beholding the variety and order of his providence, with a particular tast of his fatherly care over us all the while.

The truth is, we often met with adverse winds, unwelcome stormes, and to us (at that time) less welcome calms, and being as it were in the bosome of the burning zone, we felt the effects of sultring heat, not without the affrights of flashing lightning, and terrifyings of often claps of thunder; yet still with the admixture of many comforts. For this we could not but take notice of, that whereas we were but badly furnished (our case considered) of fresh water (having never at all watred (to any purpose, or that we could say we were much the better for it) from our first setting forth out of *England* till this time, nor meeting with any place where we might conveniently water, till our coming to the river of Plate, long after) continually, after once we were come within foure degrees of the line on this side, *viz.* after. *Feb.* 10. and till we were past the line as many pegrees towards the South, *viz.* till *Feb.* 27. there was no one day went over us but we received some raine, whereby our want of water was much supplyed.

This

This also was obſervable, that of our whole fleet, being now 1577.
6. in number, notwithſtanding the uncouthnes of the way, and what ever other difficulties, by weather or otherwiſe we met withall, not any one, in all this ſpace, loſt company of the reſt; except only our Portugall priſe for one day, who *March* 28. was ſevered from us, but the day following *March* 29. ſhe found us again, to both her own, and our no little comfort: ſhe had in her 28. of our men, and the beſt part of all our proviſion for drink; her ſhort abſence cauſed much doubting and ſorrow in the whole company, neither could ſhe then have been finally loſt, without the overthrow of the whole voyage.

Among the many ſtrange creatures which we ſaw, we took heedfull notice of one, as ſtrange as any; to wit, the flying fiſh, a fiſh of the bigneſs and proportion, of a reaſonable or middle ſort of Pilchards: he hath finnes, of the length of his whole body, from the bulk to the top of the taile, bearing the forme, and ſupplying the like uſe to him, that wings do to other creatures. By the help of thoſe fins, when he is chaſed of the *Bonito*, or great mackrel (whom the *Aurata* or dolphin likewiſe purſueth) and hath not ſtrength to eſcape by ſwimming any longer, he lifteth up himſelf above the water, & flieth a pretty height, ſometimes lighting into Boats or Barks as they ſaile along: The quils of their wings are ſo proportionable, and finely ſet together, with a moſt thinne and dainty film, that they might ſeem to ſerve for a much longer or higher flight, but the dryneſs of them is ſuch, after ſome 10. or 12. ſtrokes, that he muſt needs into the water again to moiſten them, which elſe would grow ſtiffe and unfit for motion. The increaſe of this little and wonderfull creature is in a manner infinite, the fry whereof lyeth upon the upper part of the waters, in the heat of the Sun, as duſt upon the face of the earth, which being in bigneſſe of a wheat ſtraw, and in length an inch more or leſs, do continually exerciſe themſelves in both their faculties of nature: wherein, if the Lord had not made them expert indeed, their generation could not have continued, being ſo deſired a prey to ſo many,

1578. which greedily hunt after them, forcing them to escape in the aire by flight, when they cannot in the waters live in safety. Neither are they always free, or without danger in their flying; but as they escape one evill, by refusing the waters, so they sometimes fall into as great a mischief, by mounting up into the aire, and that, by means of a great and ravening foule, named of some a *Don* or *Spurkite*, who feeding chiefly on such fish as he can come by at advantage, in their swimming in the brim of the waters, or leaping above the same, presently ceaseth upon them with great violence, making havock, especially among these flying fishes, though with small profit to himself.

There is another sort of fish, which likewise flyeth in the aire, named a *Cuttill*: its the same, whose bones the Goldsmiths commonly use, or at least not unlike the sort, a multitude of which, have at one time, in their flight, fallen into our ships, amongst our men.

Passing thus, in beholding the most excellent works of the eternall God in the seas, as if we had been in a garden of plea-

April 5. sure. *April* 5. we fell with the coast of *Brazil*, in 31. deg. 30. mi. towards the pole Antartick, where the land is low neere the sea, but much higher within the countrey, having in depth not above 12. fathome, 3. leagues off from the shoare: and being descried by the inhabitants, we saw great and huge fires, made by them in sundry places. Which order of making fires, though it be universall, as well among Christians as Heathens, yet is it not likely that many do use it to that end, which the *Brasilians* do: to wit, for a sacrifice to Divels, whereat they intermix many and divers ceremonies of conjurations, casting up great heaps of sand, to this end, that if any ships, shall go about to stay upon their coasts, their ministring spirits may make wrack of them, whereof the *Portugals* by the losse of divers of their ships, have had often experience.

In the reports of *Magellanes* voyage, it is said, that this people pray to no manner of thing, but live only according to the instinct of nature, which if it were true, there should seeme to

be

be a wonderfull alteration in them, since that time, being fal- 1578.
len from a simple and naturall creature, to make Gods of Di-
vels; but I am of the mind, that it was with them then, as now
it is, only they lacked then the like occasion, to put it in pra-
ctise, which now they have: for then, they lived as a free people
among themselves, but now, are in most miserable bondage &
slavery, both in body, goods, wife, and children, and life it self,
to the *Portugals*, whose hard and most cruell dealings against
them, forceth them to fly into the unfruitfull parts of their
own land, rather there to starve, or at least live miserably with
liberty, then to abide such intollerable bondage, as they lay
upon them, using the aforesaid practises with Divels, both for
a revenge against their oppressors, and also for a defence, that
they have no further entrance into the country. And supposing
in deed, that no other had used travell by sea in ships, but their
enemies only, they therefore used the same at our coming:
notwithstrnding, our God made their divelish intent of none
effect; for albeit there lacked not (within the space of our fal-
ling with this coast) forcible storms and tempests, yet did we
sustain no damage, but only the separating of our ships out of
shoare, but we could find no harbor in many leagues. And
therefore coasting along the land, towards the south, *April* 7. *April* 7.
we had a violent storm, for the space of 3. houres, with thun-
der, lightning, and rain in great abundance, accompanied with
a vehement south wind, directly against us, which caused a
separation of the *Christopher* (viz. the Caunter which we took
at cape *Blank*, in exchange for the *Christopher*, whose name she
hence forward bore) from the rest of the fleet.

After this, we keep on our course, sometime to the seaward,
sometimes toward the shoare, but alwaies southward, as neere
as we could: till *April* 14. in the morning, at which time we *April* 1.
passed by *Cape* Saint *Mary*, which lies in 35. deg. neere
the mouth of the river of *Plate*: and running within it about 6.
or 7. leagues along by the maine, we came to anchor in a bay,

1578. under another cape which our Generall afterwards called
Apr. 16. cape *Joy*, by reaſon of the ſecond day after our anchoring here, the *Chriſtopher* (whom we had loſt in the former ſtorm) came to us again.

Among other cares which our Generall took in this action, next the main care of effecting the voyage it ſelf, theſe were the principall and chiefly ſubordinate: to keep our whole fleet (as neere as poſſible we could) together; to get freſh Water which is of continual uſe; & to refreſh our men wearied vvith long toyls at ſea, as oft as vve ſhould find any opportunity of effecting the ſame. And for theſe cauſes it vvas determined, & publique notice thereof given at our departure from the Iſlands of cape *Verde*; that the next randevouze both for the recollecting of our navy (if it ſhould be deſperſed) as alſo vvatering, and the like, ſhould be the river of Plate: vvhether vve vvere all to repaire vvith all the convenient ſpeed that could be made, and to ſtay one for another, if it ſhould happen that vve could not arrive there altogether; and the effect vve found anſvverable to our expectations, for here our ſevered ſhip (as hath been declared) found us again, and here vve found thoſe other helps alſo ſo much deſired. The country here about is of a temperate and moſt ſvveet aire and pleaſant to behold, and beſides the exceeding fruitfulneſſe of the ſoyle, its ſtored vvith plenty of large and mighty Deere.

Notvvithſtanding that in this firſt bay vve found ſvveet and
April 16 vvholeſome vvater even at pleaſure; yet the ſame after the arrivall of *Caunter*, we removed ſome twelve leages farther up into another; where we found a long rock, or rather Iſland of rocks, not far from the main; making a commodious harbor, eſpecially againſt a ſoutherly wind: under them we anchored, and rode till the 20. day at night; in which mean ſpace we killed divers Seales, or ſea-wolves (as the Spaniard calls them) which reſorted to theſe rocks in great abundance. They are good meat, and were an acceptable food to us for the preſent, and a good ſupply of our proviſion for the future.

Hence

Hence *April* 20. we waighed again and ſailed yet further up into the river, even till we found but three fadome deep, & that we roade with our ſhips in freſh water; but we ſtaid not there, nor in any other place of the river, becauſe that the winds being ſtrong, the ſhoals many, and no ſafe harbor found, we could not without our great danger ſo have done. Hailing therefore to ſeaward again, the 27. of the ſame moneth (after that we had ſpent a juſt fortnight in that river, to the great comfort of the whole fleet) we paſſed by the ſouth ſide thereof into the main. The land here lieth ſouth, ſouth W. and N. N.E. with ſhole water, ſome 3. or 4 leagues off into the ſea: its about 36. deg. 20. min. and ſomewhat better ſouth latitude. 1578. *April* 20. *April* 27.

At our very firſt coming forth to ſea again, to wit, the ſame night our fly-boat the Swan loſt company of us: whereupon, though our Generall doubted nothing of her happy coming forward again to the reſt of the fleet; yet becauſe it was grievous to have ſuch often loſſes, and that it was his duty as much as in him lay, to prevent all inconveniences beſides, that might grow; he determined to diminiſh the number of his ſhips, thereby to draw his men unto leſs room; that both the fewer ſhips might the better keep company, & that they might alſo be the better appointed with new and freſh ſupplies of proviſion & men, one to eaſe the burden of another: eſpecially, for that he ſaw the coaſt (it draweth now toward winter here) to be ſubject to many and grievous ſtorms: and therefore he continued on his courſe, to find out a convenient harbor for that uſe; ſearching all that coaſt from 36. to 47. deg. (as diligently as contrary winds and ſundry ſtorms would permit) and yet found none for the purpoſe. And in the mean time, *viz. May* 8. by another ſtorm the *Caunter* alſo was once more ſevered from us. *May* 12. we had ſight of land, in 47. deg. where we were forced to come to anchor in ſuch roade as we could find for the time. Nevertheleſſe our Generall named the place cape *Hope*, by reaſon of a bay diſcovery within the hedland, which ſeem'd to promiſe a good and commodious harbor. But by reaſon of *April* 27.

1578. many rocks lying off from the place, we durſt not adventure with our ſhips into it without good and perfect diſcovery beforehand made.

Our Generall, eſpecially in matters of moment, was never wont to rely only on other mens care, how truſty or skilfull ſoever they might ſeem to be: but alwayes contemning danger and refuſing no toyle, he was wont himſelf to be one whoſoever was a ſecond at every turn, where courage, skill, or induſtry was to be imployed; neither would he at this time intruſt the diſcovery of theſe dangers to anothers pains, but rather to his own experience, in ſearching out and ſounding of them. A boat being therefore hoiſed forth, himſelf with ſome others the next morning, *May* 13. rowed into the bay; and being now very nigh the ſhorae, one of the men of the country ſhewed himſelf unto him ſeeming very pleaſant, ſinging and dancing, after the noiſe of a rattle which he ſhook in his hand, expecting earneſtly his landing. *May* 13.

But there was ſuddenly ſo great an alteration in the weather, into a thick and miſty fogge; together with an extream ſtorm and tempeſt, that our general being now 3. leagues from his ſhip, thought it be better to return, then either to land, or make any other ſtay: and yet the fog thickned ſo mightily, that the ſight of the ſhips was bereft them, and if Cap. *Thomas* (upon the abundance of his love and ſervice to his generall) had not adventured with his ſhip to enter that bay, in this perplexity, where good advice would not ſuffer our ſhips to beare in, while the winds were more tolerable, and the aire cleerer: we had ſuſtained ſome great loſs, or our generall had been further endangered, who was now quickly received aboard his ſhip; out of which, being within the bay, they let fall an anchor, and rode there (God be praiſed) in ſafety: but our other ſhips riding without, were ſo oppreſſed with the extremity of the ſtorm, that they were forced to run off to the ſea for their own ſafegard, being in good hope only of the good ſucceſſe of that ſhip, which was gone in to relieve our generall; before this

ſtorm

ſtorm aroſe, our Caunter formerly loſt, was come in the ſame day unto us in the ſame roade, but was put to ſea again the ſame evening with the reſt of the fleet. 1578.

The next day *May* 14. the weather being faire, and the winds moderate, but the fleet out of ſight, our generall determined to go aſhoare, to this end, that he might, by making of fires, give ſignes to the diſperſed ſhips, to come together again into the roade: whereby at laſt, they were all aſſembled, excepting the *Swan*, loſt long time before, and excepting our *Portugal* priſe, called the *Mary*; which waying in this laſt ſtorm, the night before, and now loſt company, and was not found again in a long time after. *May* 14.

In this place (the people being removed up into the country, belike for feare of our comming) we found neere unto the rocks, in houſes made for that purpoſe, as alſo in divers other places, great ſtore of *Oſtriches* at leaſt to the number of 50. with much other foule; ſome dried and ſome in drying for their proviſion, as it ſeemed, to carry with them to the place of their dwellings. The *Oſtriches* thighes were in bigneſſe equall to reaſonable legs of mutton, they cannot flie at all, but they run ſo ſwiftly, and take ſo long ſtrides, that it is not poſſible for a man in running by any meanes to take them, neither yet to come ſo nigh them, as to have any ſhot at them either with bow or peece: whereof our men had often proof on other parts of that coaſt, for all the country is full of them: we found there the tools or inſtruments which the people uſe in taking them. Among other means they uſe in betraying of theſe *Oſtriches*, they have a great and large plume of feathers, orderly compact together upon the end of a ſtaffe, in the forepart beareing the likneſs of the head, neck, and bulk of an *Oſtrich*; & in the hinder part, ſpreading it ſelf out very large, ſufficient (being holden before him) to hide the moſt part of the body of a man: with this it ſeemeth they ſtaulk, driving them into ſome ſtraite or neck of land cloſe to the ſea ſide, where ſpreading long and ſtrong nets, with their dogs which they have in readineſſe at all

times,

1578. times, they overthrow them, and make a common quarry. The country is very pleaſant, and ſeemeth to be a fruitfull ſoyle.

Being afterwards driven to fall with this place again, we had great acquaintance & familiarity with the people, who rejoyced greatly in our coming, and in our friendſhip, in that we had done them no harm. But becauſe this place was not fit or convenient harbor for us, to do our neceſſary buſineſs, nieither yet to make proviſion of ſuch things as we wanted, as Water, *May* 15. Wood, and ſuch like, we departed thence the 15. of *May*.

At our departure thence, we held our courſe South and by Weſt, and made about 9. leagues in 24. houres; bearing very little ſaile, that our fleet might the eaſier get up with us, which by reaſon of the contrary winds, were caſt a ſtern of us.

In 47. deg. 30. min. we found a bay, which was faire, ſafe, and beneficiall to us, very neceſſary for our uſe; into which *May* 17. we haled, and anchored *May* 17. and the next day, *May* 18. we *May* 18. came further into the ſame bay, where we caſt anchor, and made our abode full 15. dayes.

The very firſt day of our arrivall here, our generall having ſet things in ſome order, for the diſpatch of our neceſſary buſines, being moſt carefull for his 2. ſhips which were wanting, ſent forth to the ſouthward, Captain *Winter* in the *Elizabeth* vice-admiral; himſelf in the Admiral, going forth northward, into the ſea, to ſee, if happily they might meet with either of them: at which time, by the good providence of God, he himſelf met with the Swan, formerly loſt at our departure from the river of Plate, and brought her into the ſame harbor, the ſame day: where being after unloaden, and diſcharged of her fraight, ſhe was caſt off, and her iron work, & other neceſſaries being ſaved, for the better proviſion of the reſt; of the remainder was made firewood, and other implements which we wanted. But all this while, of the other ſhip which we loſt ſo lately, in our extremity, we could have no newes.

While we were thus imployed, after certain dayes of our ſtay in this place, being on ſhoare in an Iſland nigh unto the main,

main, where a low water was free passage on foote, from the one to the other: the people of the country did shew themselves unto us, with leaping, dancing, and holding up of their hands, and making outcries after their manner: but being then high water, we could not go over to them on foot. Wherefore the generall caused immediatly a boat to be in readinesse, and sent unto them such things as he thought would delight them; as knives, bels, bugles, and whereupon they being assembled together upon a hill, half an *English* mile from the waters side, sent down two of their company, running one after the other with a great grace, traversing their ground as it seemed after the manner of their wars, by degrees descending towards the waters side very swiftly. Notwithstanding drawing nigh unto it, they made a stay, refusing to come neer our men: which our men perceiving, sent such things as they had tyed with a string upon a rod, and stuck the same up a reasonable distance from them, where they might see it. And assoon as our men were departed from the place, they came and took those things, leaving in stead of them, as in recompence, such feathers as they use to weare about their heads, with a bone made in manner of a toothpick, carved round about the top, and in length about six inches, being very smoothly burnished. Whereupon our Generall, with divers of his Gentlemen and company, at low water went over to them to the maine. 1578.

Against his coming they remained still upon the hill, and set themselves in a rank, one by one, appointing one of their company to run before them from the one end of the rank to the other, and so back again, continually East and West, with holding up his Hands over his Head, and yeilding forward his body in his running toward the rising and setting of the Sun: and at every second or third turne at the most, erected his body against the midst of the rank of the people, lifting himself vaulting-wise from the ground towards the Moon, being then over our heads: signifying thereby, as we conceived, that they called the Sunne and Moon (whom they serve for

1578. gods) to witneſſe, that they meant nothing towards us but peace. But when they perceived that we aſcended the hill apace, and drew nigh unto them, they ſeemed very fearfull of our comming.

Wherefore our Generall not willing to give them any way any occaſion to miſlike, or be diſcomfited, retyred his company; whereby they were ſo allured, and did ſo therein confirm themſelves of us, that we were no enemies, neither meant them harm, that without all fear, divers came down with great ſpeed after us, preſently entring into trafique with our men; notwithſtanding they would receive nothing at our hands, but the ſame muſt be firſt caſt upon the ground, uſing this word, *zuſſes* for exchange, *toytt* to caſt upon the ground. And if they miſliked any thing, they cryed *coroh, coroh*, ſpeaking the ſame with ratling in the throat. The wares we received from them were arrows of reeds, feathers, and ſuch bones as are afore deſcribed.

This people go naked, except a skin of furre which they caſt about their ſhoulders, when they ſit or lie in the cold: but having any thing to do, as going or any other labour, they uſe it as a girdle about their loyns. They weare their haire very long, but leſt it might trouble them in their travell, they knit it up with a roll of *Oſtrich* feathers, uſing the ſame rolls and haire together for a quiver for their arrows, and for a ſtore houſe, in which they carry the moſt things which they carry about them. Some of them within theſe rolls ſtick on either ſide of their heads (for a ſign of honour in their perſons) a large and plain feather ſheweth like horns afar off: ſo that ſuch a head upon a naked body (if Divels do appeare with horns) might very nigh reſemble Divels.

The whole bravery and ſetting out themſelves ſtandeth in painting their bodies with divers colours, and ſuch works as they can deviſe. Some waſh their faces with ſulphure, or ſome ſuch like ſubſtance: ſome paint their whole bodies black, leaving only their necks behind and before white, much like our Damoſels that weare their ſquares, their necks and breaſts naked.

naked. Some paint one ſhoulder black, another white, and their ſides and legs interchangeably with the ſame colours, one ſtill contrary to the other. The black part hath ſet upon it white moons, and the white part black Suns, being the marks and characters of their gods, as is before noted. 1578.

They have ſome commodity by painting of their bodies, for the which cauſe they uſe it ſo generally: and that I gather to be the defence it yeildeth againſt the piercing and nipping cold. For the colours being cloſe laid on upon their skin, or rather in the fleſh, as by continuall renewing of theſe juces which are layed on, ſoakt into the inner part thereof, doth fill up the pores ſo cloſe that no aire or cold can enter, or make them once to ſhrink.

They have clean, comely, and ſtrong bodies: they are ſwift of foot, and ſeem very active. Neither is any thing more lamentable (in my judgment) then that ſo goodly a people, and ſo lively creatures of God, ſhould be ignorant of the true and living God. And ſo much the more is this to be lamented, by how much they are more tractable, and eaſie to be brought to the ſheepfold of Chriſt: having in truth a land ſufficient to recompence any chriſtian Prine in the world, for the whole travell and labour, coſt and charges beſtowed in that behalf: with a wonderfull enlarging of a kingdome, beſides the glory of God by encreaſing of the Church of Cſtriſt.

Its wonderfull to hear, being never known to Chriſtians before this time, how familiar they became in ſhort ſpace with us, thinking themſelves to be joyned with ſuch a people, as they ought rather to ſerve, then offer any wrong or injury unto: preſuming that they might be bold with our generall as with a father, & with us as with brethren & their neer friends; neither ſeemed their love leſſe towards us. One of the chiefeſt among them having on a time received a cap off our generals head, which he did daily weare, removing himſelf but a little from us, with an arrow pierced his legge deeply, cauſing the bloud to ſtream out upon the ground: ſignifying thereby, how

1578. unfainedly he loved him, and giving therein a covenant of peace: the number of men which here did frequent our company, were about fiftie persons. Within, in the Southermost part of this bay, there is a river of fresh water, with a great many profitable Islands; of which, some have alwaies such store of seales or sea-wolves as were able to maintain a huge army of men. Other Islands being many and great, are so replenished with birds and foule, as if there were no other victuals, a wonderfull multitude of people might be nourished by the increase of them for many posterities. Of these we killed some with shot, and some with staves, and took some with our hands, from mens heads and shoulders upon which they lighted. We could not perceive that the people of the country had had any sort of boat or canow, to come to these Islands. Their own provision which they eat, for ought we could perceive, was commonly raw. For we should sometimes find the remnants of Seales all bloudy which they had gnawn with their teeth like dogs: They go all of them armed with a short bow of about an ell in length in their hands, with arrows of reeds, and headed with a flint stone, very cunningly cut and fastned.

This bay by reason of the plenty of Seals therein found (insomuch that we killed two hundred in the space of one hour) we called *Seale bay*. And having now made sufficient provision of victuals and other necessaries, as also happily finished all our businesses, *June* 3. we set saile from thence; and coasting along towards the pole Antartick *June* 12. we fell with a little bay, in which we anchored for the space of two dayes spent in the discharging of our Caunter, the *Christopher*, which we here layed up.

June 3.
June 12.

The 14. day we waighed again, and kept on our course southward till the 17. and then cast anchor in another bay in 50. d. 20. min. lacking but little more then one degree, of the mouth of the *Straights*, through which lay, our so much desired passage into the south sea.

June 14.
June 17.

Here our generall on good advice determined to alter his course

course, and turn his ſtern to the Northward again, if happily God would grant we might finde our ſhip and friends whom we loſt in the great ſtorm, as is beforeſaid. Foraſmuch as if we ſhould enter into the Straight without them into our company) it muſt needs go hard with them, and we alſo in the mean time as well by their abſence, as by the uncertainty of their ſtate, muſt needs receive no ſmall diſcomfort. 1578.

And therefore *June* 18. in the morning putting to ſea again with harty and often prayers, we joined watchfull induſtry to ſerve Gods good providence: and held on our purpoſe to run back toward the line into the ſame height, in which they were firſt diſſevered from us. *June* 18.

The 19. day of *June* toward night, having ſailed within a few leagues of port St. *Julian*, we had our ſhip in ſight: for which we gave God thanks with moſt joyfull minds. And foraſmuch as the ſhip was far out of order, and very leake, by reaſon of extremity of weather which ſhe had endured, aſwell before her looſing company as in her abſence: our Generall thought good to bear into St. *Julian* with his fleet, becauſe it was ſo nigh at hand, and ſo convenient a place: intending there to refreſh his wearied men, and cheriſh them which had in their abſence taſted ſuch bitterneſſe of diſcomfort beſides the want of many things which they ſuſtained. *June* 19.

Thus the next day the 20. of *June* we entred port Saint *Julian*: which ſtandeth in 49. deg. 30. mi. and hath on the South ſide of the harbor picked rocks like towers, and within the harbor many Iſlands, which you may ride hard aboard off, but in going in you muſt borrow of the North ſhoare. *June* 20.

Being now come to anchor, and all things fitted and made ſafe aboard, our Generall with certain of his company, *viz.* *Thomas Drake* his brother, *John Thomas*, *Robert Winter*, *Oliver* the Maſter Gunner, *John Brewer*, and *Thomes Hood*) *June* 22. rowed further in with a boate to find out ſome convenient place which might yeild us freſh water, during the time of our abode there, & furniſh us with ſupply for proviſion, to take to *June* 22.

578. sea with us at our departure. Which work as it was of great necessity, and therefore carefully to be performed; so did not he think himself discharged of his duty, if he himself bestowed not the first travell therein, as his use was at all times in all other things belonging to the relieving of our wants, and the maintenance of our good estate, by the supplying of what was needfull. Presantly upon his landing he was visited by two of the inhabitants of the place, whom *Magellane* named *Patagous* or rather *Pentagours* from their huge stature, and strength proportionable: these as they seemed greatly to rejoyce at his arivall, so did they shew themselves very familiar, receiving at our generals hands whatsoever he gave them, and taking great pleasure in seeing Master *Oliver* the master Gunner of the Admirall, to shoot an English arrow: trying with him to shoot at at length, but came nothing neere him.

Not long after, came one more of the same laste, but of a sowrer sort, for he, misliking of the familiarity which his fellows had used, seemed very angey with them, and strove earnestly to withdraw them, and turn them to become our enemies; Which our generall with his men not suspecting in them, used them as before: and one Mr. *Robert Winter*, thinking of pleasure to shoot an arrow at length, as Mr. *Oliver* had done before, that he which came laste might have a sight thereof, the string of his bow brake; which, as before it was a terror unto them, so now broken, it gave them great incouragement, and boldness, and as they thought, great advantage in their treacherous intent and purpose; not imagining that our callivers, swords, and targets, were any munition or weapon of war.

In which perswasion (as the generall with his company were, quietly without any suspition of evill, going down towards his boat) they suddainly being prepared, and gotten by stealth behind him, shot their arrows; and chiefly at him which had the bow, not suffering him to string the same again, which he was about to have done, as well as he could: but being wounded in the shoulder at the first shot, and turning about,

about, was sped with an arrow, which pierced his lungs, yet he 1578.
fell not. But the Mr. Gunner being ready to shoot of his calliver, which took not fire in levelling thereof, was presently slain outright. In this extremitie, if our generall had not been both expert in such affaires, able to judge, and give present direction in the danger thereof, and had not valiantly thrust himself into the dance, against these monsters, there had not one of our men, that there were landed, escaped with life. He therefore giving order that no man should keep any certain ground, but shift from place to place, encroaching still upon the enemie, using their targets, and other weapons for the defence of their bodies, and that they should breake so many arrows, as by any meanes they could come by, being shot at them; wherein he himself was very diligent, and carefull also in calling on them, knowing that their arrows being once spent, they should have these enemies at their devotion and pleasure, to kill or save, and this order being accordingly taken, himself I say with a good courage and trust in the true and living God, taking and shooting off the same piece, which the same Gunner could not make to take fire, dispatched the first beginner of the quarrell, the same man which slew our Mr. Gunner. For the piece being charged with a bullet, and haile shot, and well aimed, tare out his belly and guts, with great torment, as it seemed by his cry, which was so hideous and horrible a roare, as if ten buls had joyned together in roaring, wherewith the courage of his partners was so abated, and their hearts appaled, that notwithstanding, divers of their fellows and countrymen appeared out of the woods, on each side yet they were glad, by flying away to save themselves, quietly suffering our men either to depart or stay. Our generall chose rather to depart, then to take further revenge of them, which now he might, by reason of his wounded man, whom for many good parts he loved dearly; and therefore would rather have saved him, then slain an hundred enemies, but being past recovery, he dyed the 2. day after his being brought aboard again.

That

1578. That night our Mr. Gunners body being left ashoare, for the speedier bringing of the other aboard, our generall himself the next day, with his boate well appointed, returned to the shore, to fetch it likewise: which they found lying where it was left, but stript off his uppermost garment, and having an English arrow struck in his right eye.

Both of these dead bodies were laid together in one grave, with such reverence, as was fit for the earthen tabernacles of immortall soules; with such commendable ceremonies, as belong unto souldiers of worth, in time of war, which they most truly and rightfully deserved.

Magellane was not altogether deceived, in naming of them Giants; for they generally differ from the common sort of men, both in stature, bignesse, and strength of body, as also in the hideousnesse of their voice: but yet they are nothing so monstrous, or Giantlike as they were reported; there being some English men, as tall as the highest of any that we could see, but peradventure, the Spaniards did not think, that ever any English man would come thither to repove them; and thereupon might presume the more boldly to lie: the name *Pentagones, five cubits, viz.* 7. foot and half, describing the full height (if not some what more) of the highest of them.

But this is certain, that the Spanish cruelties there used, have made them more monstrous, in mind and manners, then they are in body; and more inhospitable, to deale with any strangers that shal come hereafter. For the lofs of their friends (the remembrance whereof is assigned and conveighed over from one generation to another, among their posterity) breedeth an old grudg, which will not easily be forgotten, with so quarrelsome & revengefull a people. Notwithstanding the terror which they had conceived of us, did henceforward so quench their heat, & take down their edge, that they both forgat revenge, and seeming by their countenance, to repent them of the wrong they had offered us, that meant them no harm, suffered us to doe what we would, the whole space of

two

two moneths after this, without any interruption or moleſta- 1578.
tion by them, and it may perhaps be a meanes to breed a peace in that people, towards all that may hereafter this, come that way.

To this evill, thus received at the hands of Infidels, there was adjoyned and grew another miſchief, wrought and continued cloſely among our ſelves, as great, yea far greater, and of farre more grievous conſequence then the former: but that it was, by Gods providence, detected and prevented in time, which elſe had extended it ſelf, not only to the violent ſhedding of innocent bloud, by murthering our generall and ſuch others as were moſt firm and faithfull to him: but alſo to the finall overthrow of the whole action intended, and to divers other moſt dangerous effects.

Theſe plots have been laid before the voyage began in England: the very modell of them was ſhewed and declared to our Generall in his garden at *Plimmouth*, before his ſetting ſaile, which yet he either would not credit, as true or likely, of a perſon whom he loved ſo deerely, and was perſwaded of to love him likewiſe unfainedly, or thought by love and benefits, to remove and remedy it, if there were any evill purpoſes conceived againſt him.

And therefore, he did not only continue (to this ſuſpected & accuſed perſon) all countenance, credit, & courteſies, which he was wont to ſhew and give him: but increaſed them, uſing him in a manner as another himſelf, and as his moſt inmoſt friend: lodging him with himſelf; giving him the ſecond place, in all companies, in his preſence; leaving in his hand, the ſtate as it were of his own perſon, in his abſence; imparting unto him all his counſells; allowing him free liberty in all things that were reaſonable; and bearing often at his hands great infirmities; yea, deſpiſing that any private injury, ſhould breake ſo firm a friendſhip, as he meant towards him. And therefore, was he oftentimes not a little offended, even with thoſe, who upon conſcience of their duty, and knowledge that otherwiſe

1578. they should indeed offend) disclosed from time to time unto him, how the fire increased, that threatned his own, together with the destruction of the whole action.

But at length, perceiving that his lenity and favours did little good; in that the heat of ambition was not yet allayed, nor could be quenched, as it seemed, but by bloud; and that the manifold practises grew dayly more and more, even to extremities; he thought it high time, to call these practises into question, before it were too late, to call any question of them into hearing. And therefore setting good watch over him, and assembling all his Captains, and gentlemen of his company together; he propounded to them, the good parts which were in the gentleman, the great good will, and inward affection, more then brotherly, which he had ever, since his first acquaintance born him, not omitting the respect which was had of him, among no mean personages in *England*; and afterwards delivered the letters, which were written to him, with the particulars from time to time, which had been observed, not so much by himself, as by his good friends; not only at sea, but even at *Plimmouth*; not bare words but writings; not writings alone, but actions, tending to the overthrow of the service in hand, and making away of his person.

Proofs were required and alleadged, so many, and so evident, that the Gentleman himself, stricken with remorse of his inconsiderate and unkind dealing, acknowledged himself to have deserved death, yea many deaths; for that he conspired, not only the overthrow of the action, but of the principall Actor also, who was not a stranger or ill-willer, but a deare and true friend unto him: and therefore in a great assembly openly besought them, in whose hands justice rested, to take some order for him; that he might not be compelled, to enforce his own hands, against his own bowels, or otherwise to become his own executioner.

The admiration and astonishment hereat, in all the hearers even those which were his neerest friends, and most affected him.

him was great, yea in those, which for many benefits received from him, had good cause to love him: but yet the generall was most of all distracted; and therefore withdrew himself, as not able to conceale his tender affection, requiring them that had heard the whole matter, to give their judgements, as they would another day answer it unto their Prince, and unto Almighty God, judge of all the earth. Therefore they all, above 40. in number, the chiefest in place and judgment in the whole fleet, after they had discussed diversly of the case, and alledged whatsoever came in their mindes, or could be there produced by any of his other friends, with their own hands, under seale adjuged that: *He had deserved death: and that it stood, by no means with their safety, to let him live: and therefore, they remitted the manner thereof, with the rest of the circumstances to the generall.* 1578.

This judgement, and as it were assize, was held a land, in one of the Islands of that port, which afterwards, in memory hereof was called, the Island of *true justice and judgment.*

Now after this verdict was thus returned unto our generall (unto whom, for his company, her Majesty before his departure, had committed her sword, to use for his safety, with this word: *We do accouut that he which striketh at thee Drake, striketh at us*) he called for the guilty party, and caused to be read unto him, the severall verdicts which were written, & propounded of him, which being acknowledg'd for the most part (for none had given heavier sentence against him, then he had given against himself, our Generall proposed unto him this choyce: *Whether he would take to be executed in this Island? or to be set a land on the main? or return into England, there to answer his deed before the Lords of her Majesties Counsell?*

He most humbly thanked the Generall for his clemency, extended towards him in such ample sort: and craving some respit to consult thereon, and so make his choyce advisedly: the next day he returned this answer, that, *Albeit he had yeelded in his heart, to entertain so great a sin, as whereof now he was justly condemned: yet he had a care, and that excelling all other cares,*

178. *to dye a christian man, that whatsoever did become of his clay body, he might remain assured of an eternall inheritance, in a far better life. This he feared, if he should be set a land among Infidels, how he should be able to maintain this assurance, feeling in his own frailtie, how mighty the contagion is of lewd custome.* And therefore he besought the Generall most earnestly, that *he would yet have a care, and regard of his soul; and never jeapard it amongst heathen and savage Infidels. If he should return into England, he must first have a ship, and men to conduct it, with sufficient victuals: two of which though they were had, yet for the third, he thought no man would accompanie him, in so sad a message, to so vile an issue, from so honourable a service. But if that there were, which could induce their minds, to return with him; yet the very shame of the return, would be as death, or grievouser if it were possible: because he should be so long a dying, and dye so often. Therefore he professed, that with all his heart, he did imbrace the first branch of the Generals proffer; desiring only his favour, that they might receive the holy communion, once again together before his death, and that he might not dye other then a Gentlemans death.*

Though sundry reasons were used by many to perswade him to take either of the other wayes: yet when he remained resolute in his former determination, both parts of his last request were granted: and the next convenient day, a communion was celebrated, by *Mr. Francis Fletcher*, preacher and pastor of the fleet at that time. The Generall himself communicated in this sacred ordinance, with this condemned penitent Gentleman; who shewed great tokens of a contrite and repentant heart, as who was more deeply displeased with his own act, then any man else. And after this holy repast, they denyed also at the same table together, as chearfully in sobriety, as ever in their lives they had done aforetime: each cheering up the other, and taking their leave, by drinking each to other, as if some journey only had been in hand.

After dinner, all things being brought in a readiness, by him that supplyed the room of the provost Marshall; without any

dallying

dallying, or delaying the time, he came forth, and kneeled 1578.
downe, preparing at once, his neck for the axe, and his spirit for heaven: which having done, without long ceremony, as who had before digested this whole Tragedy, he desired all the rest to pray for him, and willed the Executioner to doe his office, not to feare nor spare.

Thus having by the worthy manner of his death (being much more honorable by it, then blameable for any other of his actions) fully blotted out, what ever stain, his fault might seem to bring upon him; he left unto our fleet, a lamentable example of a goodly Gentleman, who in seeking advancement unfit for him, cast away himself: and unto posterity a monument, of I know not what fatal calamity, incident to that port, and such like actions, which might happily afford a new pair of parallels, to be added to Plutarchs: in that the same place, neere about the same time of the year, witnessed the execution of 2. gentlemen, suffring both for the like cause, imployed both in like service, entertained both in great place, endued both with excellent qualities, the one 58. year after the other.

For on the main, our men found a gibbet, fallen down, made of a spruce mast, with mens bones underneath it, which they conjectured to be the same gibbet, which *Magellane* commanded to be erected, in the yeare 1520. for the execution of *John Carthagene* the Bishop of *Burgos* Cosen, who by the Kings order, was joyned with Magellane in commission, and made his Vice-Admirall.

In the Iland, as we digged to bury this gentleman, we found a great grinding-stone, broken in two parts, which we took and set fast in the ground, the one part at the head, the other at the feet, building up the middle space, with other stones and turfes of earth, and engraved in the stones, the names of the parties buried there, with the time of their departure, and a memoriall of our Generals name in Latine, that it might the better be understood, of all that should come after us.

These things thus ended, and set in order, our generall dis-

1578. charging the *Mary*, *viz.* our *Portugal* prise, beause she was leake and troublesome, defaced her; and then left her ribs and keel upon the Island: where for two moneths together we had pitched our tents. And so having wooded, watred, trimmed our ships, dispatched all our other businesses, and brought our fleet into the smalest number, even 3. only, besides our pinnaces, that we might the easier keep our selves together, be the better furnished with necessaries, and be the stronger mand, against whatsoever need should be, *Agust* 17. we departed out of this port, and being now in great hope, of a happy issue to our enterprise, which Almighty God hitherto had so blest & prospered, we set our course for the *Straights*, southwest.

Auguſt 20. we fell with the Cape; neere which lies the entrance into the *Sraight*, called by the *Spaniards*, *Capo virgin Maria*, appearing 4. leagues before you come to it with high and steep gray cliffs, full of black stars, against which the sea beating, sheweth as it were the spoutings of Whales, having the highest of the cape, like cape *Vincent* in *Portugal*: at this cape our Generall caused his fleet, in homage to our soveraign lady the *Queens* Majesty, to strike their top-sailes upon the bunt, as a token of his willing and glad mind, to shew his dutiful obedience to her highnes, whom he acknowledged to have ful interest and right in that new discovery; and withall, in remembrance of his most honourable friend, Sir *Christopher Hatton*, he changed the name of the ship, which himself went in, from the *Pellican* to be called *the golden Hind*; which ceremonies being ended, together with a sermon, teaching true obedience, with prayers and giving of thanks for her Majesty, and most honorable counsel, with the whole body of the commonweale, and church of God, we continued our course on into the said frete, where passing with land in sight on both sides, we shortly fell with so narrow a strait, as carrying with it much wind, often turnings, and many dangers, requireth an expert judgment in him that shall passe the same, it lyeth W. N. W. and E. south East: but having left his strait a stern, we

seemed

seemed to become out of a river of two leagues broade, into a large and main sea; having the night following, an Iland in sight, which (being in height nothing inferior to the Island *Togo*, before spoken of) burning (like it also) aloft in the aire, in a wonderfull sort, without intermission. 1578.

It hath formerly been received as an undoubted truth, that the seas, following the course of the first mover, from the east to west, have a continuall current through this straite, but our experience found the contrary: the ebbings and flowings here, being as orderly (in which the water rises and fals more then 5. fathoms upright) as on other coasts.

The 24. of *August* being *Bartholomew* day, we fell with 3. Islands, bearing trianglewise one from another, one of them was very faire and large, and of a fruitful soile, upon which being next unto us, and the weather very calm, our Generall with his Gentlemen, and certain of his Marriners, then landed; taking possession thereof in her Majesties name, and to her use, and called the same *Elizabeth* Island.

The other two, though they were not so large, nor so fair to the eye, yet were they to us exceeding usefull, for in them we found great store of strange birds, which could not fly at all, nor yet run so fast, as that they could escape us with their lives, in body they are less then a goose, and bigger then a mallard, short and thick set together, having no feathers, but insteed thereof, a certain hard and matted down; their beakes are not much unlike the bils of crows, they lodg and breed upon the land, where making earths, as the conies do, in the ground, they lay their egs, and bring up their young; their feeding and provision to live on, is in the sea, where they swim in such sort as nature may seem to have granted them no small prerogative in swiftness, both to prey upon others, and themselves to escape from any others that seek to cease upon them, & such was the infinite resort of these birds to these Ilands, that in the space of 1. day, we killed no les then 3000. & if the increase be according to the number, it is not to be thought, that the world

hath

1578. hath brought forth, a greater blessing in one kind of creature in so small a circuit, so necessarily and plentifully serving the use of man, they are a very good and wholesome victuall: our Generall named these Islands, the one *Bartholomew*, according to the day; the other Saint *Georges*, in honour of *England*, according to the ancient custome there observed.

In the Island of Saint *George*, we found the body of a man, so long dead before, that his bones would not hold together, being moved out of the place whereon they lay.

From these Islands, to the entrance into the south sea, the frete is very crooked, having many turnings, & as it were shutings up, as if there were no passage at al, by means whereof, we were often troubled with contrary winds, so that some of our ships recovering a cape of land, entring another reach, the rest were forced to alter their course, and come to anchor where they might. It is true which *Magellane* reporteth of this passage: namely that there be many faire harbours, and store of fresh water; but some ships had need to be fraughted with nothing else, besides anchors and cables, to find ground in most of them, to come to anchor; which when any extreame gusts or contrary winds do come (whereunto the place is altogether subject) is a great hindrance to the passage, and carryeth with it no small danger.

The land on both sides is very high and mountainous, having on the North and west side the continent of *America*, and on the south and East part, nothing but Islands: among which, lye innumerable fretes or passages into the south sea. The mountains arise with such tops, and spires into the aire, & of so rare a height, as they may wel be accounted amogst the wonders of the world; environed as it were, with many regions of congealed clouds, and frozen meteors, whereby they are continually fed and increased, both in the height and bigness, from time to time, retaining that which they have once received, being little again diminished by the heat of the sun, as being so farre from reflexion, and so nigh the cold and frozen Region.

But

But notwithstanding all this, yet are the low and plaine grounds very fruitfull, the grasse green and naturall, the heards that are of very strange sorts, good and many; the trees for the most part of them alwaies green; the aire of the temperature of our countrey; the water most pleasant; and the soile agreeing to any grain which we have growing in our country: a place no doubt, that lacketh nothing, but a people to use the same to the Creators glory, and the encreasing of the Church: the people inhabiting these parts, made fires as we passed by in divers places. 1578.

Drawing nigh the entrance of the south sea, we had such a shutting up to the northward, and such large and open fretes toward the south, that it was wonderful which way we should passe, without further discovery: for which cause, our Generall having brought his fleet to anchor under an Island; himself with certain of his Gentlemen, rowed in a boat to descry the passage, who having discovered a sufficient way towards the North, in their return to their ships, met a Cannow under the same Island, where we rode then at anchor, having in her divers persons.

This Cannow or Foate was made of the barke of divers trees, having a prow and a stern standing up, and semicircle-wise yeelding inward, of one form and fashion; the body whereof was a most dainty mould, bearing in it most comely proportion, and excellent workmanship; insomuch as to our Generall and us, it seemed never to have been done, without the cunning and expert judgment of art, and that not for the use of so rude and barbarous a people, but for the pleasure of some great and noble personage, yea of some Prince: It had no other closing up or caulking in the seames, but the stichin with thongs, made of Sealeskins, or other such beast, and yet so close that it received very little or no water at all.

The people are of a meane stature, but well set and compact in all their parts and limbs; they have great pleasure in painting their faces, as the others have, of whom we have spoken:

1578. before. Within the ſaid Iſland they had a houſe of mean building of certain poles, and covered with skins of beaſts; having therein fire, water, and ſuch meat, as commonly they can come by: as Seales, Muſſels, and ſuch like.

The veſſels wherein they kept their water, and their cups in which they drink, are made of barks of trees, as was their canow: and that with no leſſe skill (for the bigneſſe of the thing) being of a very formal ſhape and good faſhion. Their working tools, which they uſe in cutting theſe things and ſuch other, are knives made of moſt huge and monſtrous muſſel ſhels (the like whereof have not been ſeen or heard of lightly by any travellers; the meat thereof being very ſavoury and good in eating) which after they have broken off the thinne and brittle ſubſtance of the edge, they rub and grinde them upon ſtones had for the purpoſe, til they have tempered and ſet ſuch an edg upon them, that no wood is ſo hard but they will cut it at pleaſure with the ſame: whereof we our ſelves had experience. Yea they cut therewith bones of a marvellous hardneſſe; making of them fiſgies to kill fiſh, wherein they have a moſt pleaſant exerciſe with great dexterity.

Sept. 6. The ſixth of *September* we had left aſtern us all theſe troubleſome Iſlands, and were entred into the ſouth ſea, or *Mare del zur*: at the cape whereof, our generall had determined with his whole company to have gone a ſhoare, and there after a ſermon to have left a monument of her Majeſty ingraven in mettal, for a perpetuall remembrance, which he had in a readineſs for that end prepared: but neither was there any anchoring, neither did the wind ſuffer us to make a ſtay.

Only this by all our mens obſervations was concluded; that the entrance, by which we came into this ſtrait, was in 52. deg. the middeſt in 53. deg. 15. m. and the going out in 52. d. 30. m. being 150. leagues in length: at the very entry, ſuppoſed alſo to be about 10. leagues in bredth. After we were entred ten leagues within it, it was found not paſt a league in breadth: farther within, in ſome places very large, in ſome very narrow: &

in

in the end found to be no ſtrait at all, but all Iſlands. 1578.

Now when our Generall perceived that the nipping cold, under ſo cruel a frowning winter, had impaired the health of ſome of his men; he meant to have made the more haſt again toward the line, and not to ſa le any farther towards the pole Antartick, leſt being farther from the Sun, and neerer the cold, we might happily be overtaken with ſome greater danger of ſickneſſe. But God giving men leave to purpoſe, reſerveth to himſelf the diſpoſition of all things: making their intents of none effect, or changing their meanings oft times clean into the contrary, as may beſt ſerve for his own glory and their profit.

For *September* 7. the ſecond day after our entrance into the South ſea (called by ſome *Mare pacificum*, but proving to us rather to be *Mare furioſum*.) God by a contrary wind and intollerable tempeſt, ſeemed to ſet himſelf againſt us: forcing us not only to alter our courſe and determination, but with great trouble, long time, many dangers, hard eſcapes, and final ſeparating of our fleet, to yeild our ſelves unto his will. Yea ſuch was the extremity of the tempeſt, that it appeared to us as if he had pronounced a ſentence, not to ſtay his hand, nor to withdraw his judgment till he had buried our bodies and ſhips alſo, in the bottomleſſe depth of the raging ſea. *Sept.* 7.

In the time of this incredible ſtorm, the 15. of *September*, the Moon was eclipſed in *Aries*, and darkned about three points, for the ſpace of two glaſſes: which being ended, might ſeem to give us ſome hope of alteration & change of weather to the better. Notwitſtanding, as the eccliptical conflict could adde nothing to our miſerable eſtate, no more did the ending thereof eaſe us any thing at all; nor take away any part of our troubles from us, but our eclipſe continued ſtill in its full force ſo prevailing againſt us, that for the ſpace of ful 52. days together, we were darkned more then the Moon by 20. parts, or more then we by any means could ever have preſerved, or recovered light of our ſelves again, if the Sonne of God which *Sept.* 8

1578. layed this burthen upon our backs, had not mercifully born it up with his own shoulders, and upheld us by his own power, beyond any possible strength or skil of man. Neither indeed did we at all escape, but with the feelling of great discomforts through the same.

For these violent and extraordinary flawes (such as seldome have been seen) still continuing, or rather increasing, *September* Sept. 30. 30. in the night, caused the sorrow separation of the *Marigold* from us, in which was Captain *John Thomas*, with many others of our deare friends: who by no meanes that we could conceive could help themselves, but by spooming along before the sea. With whom albeit we could never meet again, yet (our generall having aforehand given order, that if any of our fleet did loose company, the place of resort to meet againe should be in 30. deg. or thereabouts, upon the coasts of *Peru*, toward the Equinoctiall) we long time hoped (till experience shewed our hope was vain) that there we should joyfully meet with them: especially for that they were well provided of victuals, and lackt no skilfull and sufficient men (besides their Captain) to bring forwards the ship to the place appointed.

From the seventh of *September* (in which the storm began) till the seventh of *October* we could not by any means recover Octob. 7. any land (having in the mean time been driven so far South, as to the 37. deg. and somewhat better) on this day towards night, somewhat to the Northward of that Cape of *America*, (whereof mention is made before in the description of our departure from the strait into the sea) with a sorry saile we entred a harbour: where hoping to enjoy some freedome & ease till the storm was ended, we received within few houres after our coming to anchor, so deadly a stroke and hard entertainment, that our Admirall left not only an anchor behind her, through the violence and furie of the flaw; but in departing thence, also lost the company and sight of our Vice-Amirall, the *Elizabeth*: partly through the negligence of those that had the charge of her, partly through a kind of desire that some in

her.

her had to be out of these troubles, and to be at home again: 1578.
which (as since is known) they thence forward by all meanes
assayed and performed. For the very next day *October* 8. reco- *Octob.* 8.
vering the mouth of the straits again (which we were now so
neere unto) they returned back the same way by which they
came forward, and coasting *Brasil*, they arrived in England
June 2. the yeare following.

So that now our Admirall if she had retained her old name
of *Pellican*, which she bare at our departure from our country,
she might have been now indeed said to be as a *Pellican* alone
in the wildernesse. For albeit our Generall sought the rest of
his fleet with great care, yet could we not have any sight or
certain newes of them by any meanes.

From this bay of parting of friends, we were forcibly driven
back again into 55. deg. towards the pole Antartick. In
which height we ran in among the Islands before mentioned,
lying to the Southward of *America*, through which we passed
from one sea to the other, as hath been declared: Where com-
ing to anchor, we found the waters there to have their in-
draught and free passage, and that through no small guts, or
narrow channels, but indeed through as large fretes or straits,
as it hath at the supposed streights of *Megellane* through
which we came.

Among these Islands, making our abode with some quietnes
for a very little while, (*viz.* two dayes) and finding divers good
and wholesome herbs together with fresh water; our men
which before were weake, and much empaired in their health,
began to receive good comfort: especially by the drinking of
one herb (not much unlike that herb which we commonly
call Penny-leaf) which purging with great facility, afforded
great help and refreshing to our wearied and sickly bodies.
But the winds returning to their old wont, and the seas raging
after their former manner, yea every thing as it were setting
it self against our peace and desired rest, here was no stay per-
mitted, neither any safety to be looked for.

1578. For such was the present danger by forcing and continuall flaws, that we were rather to look for present death then hope for any delivery, if God almighty should not make the way for us. The winds were such as if the bowels of the earth had set all at liberty; or as if the clouds under heaven had been called together, to lay their force on that one place: the seas, which by nature and of themselves are heavy, and of a weighty substance, were rowled up from the depths, even from the roots of the rocks, as if it had been a scroll of parchment, which by the extremity of heat runneth together: and being aloft were carried in most strange manner & abundance, as feathers or drifts of snow, by the violence of the winds, to water the exceeding tops of high and lofty mountains. Our anchors, as false friends in such a danger, gave over their holdfast, and as if it had been with horror of the thing, did shrink down to hide themselves in this miserable storm; committing the distressed ship and helpless men to the uncertain rowling seas, which tossed them, like a ball in a racket. In this case, to let fall more anchors would availe us nothing; for being driven from our first place of ancoring, so unmeasurable was the depth, that 500. fathom would fetch no ground: so that the violent storm without intermission; the impossibility to come to anchor; the want of opportunity to spread any saile; the most mad seas; the lee shores; the dangerous rocks; the contrary and most intolerable winds; the impossible passage out; the desperate tarrying there; and inevitable perils on every side, did lay before us so small likelihood to escape present destruction, that if the speciall providence of God himself had not supported us, we could never have endured that wofull state: as being invironed with most terrible and most fearful judgments round about. For truly, it was more likely that the mountains should have been rent in sunder, from the top to the bottom, and cast hedlong into the sea, by these unnaturall winds; then that we, by any help or cunning of man, should free the life of any one amongst us.

Notwithstanding the same God of mercy which delivered

Jonas

Jonas out of the Whales belly and heareth all those that call upon him faithfully in their distres; looked down from heaven beheld our tears, and heard our humble petitions, joyned with holy vows. Even God (whom not the winds and seas alone, but even the Divels themselves and powers of hell obey) did so wonderfully free us, and make our way open before us, as it were by his holy Angels stil guiding and conducting us, that more then the affright and amaze of this estate, we received no part of damage in all the things that belonged unto us. 1573.

But escaping from these straites and miseries, as it were through the needles ey (that God might have the greater glory in our delivery) by the great and effectuall care and travell of our Generall, the Lords instrument therein; we could now no longer forbeare, but must needs find some place of refuge, aswell to provide water, wood, and other necessaries, as to comfort our men, thus worn and tyred out, by so many and so long intollerable toyls: the like whereof, it to be supposed, no traveller hath felt, neither hath their ever been such a tempest (that any records make mention of) so violent, and of such continuance, since *Noahs* flood, for as hath been said it lasted from *September* 7. to *October* 28. full 52. dayes.

Not many leagues therefore to the southwards of our former anchoring, we ran in again among these Islands; where we had once more better likelihood to rest in peace: and so much the rather, for that we found the people of the country travelling for their living, from one Island to another, in their canows, both men, women, and young infants wrapt in skins, and hanging at their mothers backs; with whom he had trafique for such things as they had, as chains of certain shels and such other trifles; here the Lord gave us three days to breath our selves, and to provide such things as we wanted, albeit the same was with continuall care, and troubles to avoid imminent dangers, which the troubled seas and blustering winds did every hour threaten unto us.

But when we seemed to have stayed there too too long, we were

1578. more rigorously assaulted by the not formerly ended, but now more violently renewed storms; and driven them also with no small danger; leaving behind us the greater part of our cable with the anchor; being chased along by the winds, and buffeted incessantly in each quarter by the seas (which our Generall interpreted, as though God had sent them of purpose to the end which ensued) till at length we fell with the uttermost part of land towards the south pole, and had certainly discovered how far the same doth reach southward, from the coast of America aforenamed.

The uttermost Cape or hedland of all these Islands, stands neere in the 56. deg. without which there is no main, nor Iland to be seen to the southwards: but that the Atlantick Ocean, and the south sea, meet in a most large and free scope.

It hath been a dreame through many ages, that these Islands have been a maine, and that it hath been *terra incognita*; wherein many strange monsters lived. Indeed it might truly, before this time, be called *incognota*, for howsoever the maps & generall descriptions of *Cosmographers*, either upon the deceiveable reports of other men, or the deceitfull imaginations of themselves (supposing never herein to be corrected) have set it down, yet it is true, that before this time, it was never discovered, or certainly known by any traveller, that we have heard of.

And here as in a fit place, it shall not be a misse to remove that error in opinion, which hath been held by many, of the impossible return, out of *Mar del zur*, into the West Ocean; by reason of the supposed Eastern current, and leavant winds: which (say they) speedily carry any thither, but suffer no return. They are herein likewise altogether deceived: for neither did we meet with any such current, neither had we any such certain winds, with any such speed to carry us through; but at all times in our passage there, we found more opportunity to return back again into the west Ocean, then to goe forward into *Mar del zur*, by meanes, either of current, or winds to hinder

hinder us, whereof we had experience more then we wished: 1578.
being glad oftentimes to alter our course, and to fall a stern again, with francke wind (without any impediment of any such surmised current) farther in one afternoon, then we could fetch up, or recover again in a whole day, with a reasonable gale. And in that they allege the narrowneſſe of the frete, and want of sea-rome, to be the cause of this violent current; they are herein no lesse deceived, then they were in the other without reason: for besides, that it cannot be said, that there is one only passage, but rather innumerable; it is most certain, that a sea-board all these Islands, there is one large and main sea, wherein if any will not be satisfied, nor believe the report of our experience and eyesight, he should be advised to suspend his judgment, till he hath either tryed it himself, by his own travell, or shall understand by other travellers, more particulars to confirm his mind therein.

Now as we were fallen to the uttermost part of these Ilands *October* 28. our troubles did make an end, the storm ceased, and all our calamities (only the absence of our friends excepted) were removed, as if God, all this while, by his secret providence, had led us to make this discouery; which being made, according to his will he stayed his hand, as pleased his majesty therein, and refreshed us as his servants. *Octo.* 28

At these Southerly parts we found the night, in the latter end of *October*, to be but 2. houres long: the Sun being yet above 7. degrees distant from the Tropick: so that it seemeth, being in the Tropick, to leave very little, or no night at all in that place.

There be few of all these Islands, but have some inhabitants, whose manners, apparel, houses, Cannows, and meanes of livings, is like unto those formerly spoken of, a little before our departure out of the *Straight*. To all these Islands, did our Generall give one name, to wit, *Elizabethides*.

After two daies stay, which we made in and about these Ilands, the 30. of *October* we set saile; shaping our course right *Octo.* 30

1578. Northwest, to coast along the parts of *Peru* (for so the generall maps set out the land to lie, both for that we might with convenient speed, fal with the height of 30. deg. being the place appointed, for the rest of our fleet to re-assemble; as also that no opportunity might be lost, in the mean time to finde them out, if it seemed good to God to direct them to us.

In this course, we chanced (the next day) with two Islands, being as it were store-houses, of most liberall provision of victuals for us, of birds; yeiding not only sufficient and plentiful store, for us who were present, but enough to have served all the rest also which were absent.

Thence (having furnished our selves to our content) we con-
Nove. 1. tinued our course *November* 1. still Northwest, as we had formerly done, but in going on, we soon espied, that we might easily have been deceived: and therefore casting about, and steering upon another point, we found that the generall maps did erre from the truth, in setting down the coast of *Peru*, for 12. deg. at least to the Northward, of the supposed strait; no lesse then is the Northwest point of the compasse, different from the Northeast, perceiving hereby, that no man, had ever by travell, discovered any part of these 12. deg. and therefore the setters forth of such descriptions, are not to be trusted; much lesse honored in their false and fraudulent conjectures; which they use, not in this alone, but in divers other points of no small importance.

We found this part of *Peru*, all alongst to the height of *Lima* which is 12. deg. South of the line, to be mountenous and very barren, without water or wood, for the most part, except in certain places inhabited by the *Spaniards* and few others, which are very fruitfull and commodious.

After we were once again thus fallen with the land, we continually coasted along, til we came to the height of 37. deg. or thereabout: & finding no convenient place of abode, nor likelihood to hear any news of our ships, we ran off again with an Island, which lay in sight, named of the *Spaniards Mucho*, by reason

reason of the greatnesse and large circuit thereof. 1578.

At this Island coming to anchor, *Novem.* 25. we found it to *Nov.* 25
be a fruitfull place, and well stored with sundry sorts of good things, as sheep, and other cattell, maize, which is a kinde of grain whereof they make bread, potatoes, with such other roots: besides that, it is thought to be wonderful rich in gold, and to want no good thing for the use of mans life. The inhabitants are such *Indians*, as by the cruel & most extream dealing of the *Spaniards*, have been driven to fly from the maine, here to relieve and fortifie themselves. With this people, our Generall thought it meet to have traffique, for frew victuals & water: and for that cause, the very same night of our arrivall there, himself with divers of his company went a shoare, to whom the people with great courtesie came down, bringing with them such fruits and other victuals as they had, and two very fat sheep, which they gave our Generall for a present. In recompence whereof, we bestowed upon them again many good and necessary things; signifying unto them, that the end of his coming was for no other cause, but by way of exchang to traffique with them for such things as we needed, and they could spare: and in particular, for such as they had alreadie brought down upon us, besides fresh water, which we desired of them. Herein they held themselves well contented, and seemed to be not a little joyfull of our coming: appointing where we should the next morning have fresh water at pleasure, & withall signifying that then also they would bring us down such other things as we desired to serve our turns.

The next day therefore very early in the morning (all things being made ready for traffique, as also vessels prepar'd to bring the water) our generall taking great care for so necessary provision, repaired to the shoare again; and setting aland two of his men, sent with them their *Barricoes* to the watering place assigned the night before. Who having peaceably past on one half of the way, were then with no small violence set upon by those traitorous people, and suddenly slain: and to the end that

1578. our generall with the rest of his company should not only be stayed from rescuing them, but also might fall (if it were possible) into their hands in like manner, they had layed closely behind the rocks an ambushment of (as we guessed) about 500 men, armed and wel appointed for such a mischief. Who suddenly attempting their purpose (the rocks being very dangerous for the boat, and the sea-gate exceeding great) by shooting their arrows hurt & wounded every one of our men, before they could free themselves, or come to the use of their weapons to do any good. The generall himself was shot in the face, under his right eye, & close by his nose, the arrow piercing a marvellous way in, under *basis cerebri*, with no small danger of his life; besides that, he was grievously wounded in the head. The rest being nine persons in the boat, were deadly wounded in divers parts of their bodies, if God almost miraculously had not given cure to the same. For our chief Surgeon being dead and the other absent by the loss of our vice-admirall, and having none left us but a boy, whose good will was more then any skil he had, we were little better then altogether destitute of such cunning & helps as so grievous a state of so many wounded bodies did require. Notwithstanding God, by the good advice of our Generall, and the diligent putting too of every mans help, did give such speedy & wonderful cure, that we had all great comfort thereby, and yeilded God the glory thereof.

Sept. 30.

Octob. 7

The cause of this force and injury by these *Ilanders*, was no other but the deadly hatred which they bear against their civil enemies the *Spaniards*, for the bloudy and most tirannous oppression which they had used towards them. And therefore with purpose against them (suspecting us to be *Spaniards* indeed, and that the rather, by occasion that though command was given to the contrary, some of our men in demanding water, used the spanish word *aqua*, sought some part of revenge against us. Our generall notwithstanding he might have revenged this wrong with little hazard or danger; yet more desirous to preserve one of his own men alive, then to destroy 100. of his

his enemies, committed the same to God: wishing this only punishment to them, that they did but know whom they had wronged; and that they had done this injury not to an enemy but to a friend; not to a *Spaniard*, but to an Englishman; who woud rather have been a patron to defend them, then any way an instrument of the least wrong that should have beene done unto them. The weapons which this people use in their wars, are arrows of Reeds, with heads of stone, very brittle and indented, but darts of a great length, headed with iron or bone. 1578.

The same day that we receiv'd this dangerous affront, in the afternoon we set saile from thence; and because we were now nigh the appointed height, wherein our ships were to be looked for, as also the extremity and crasie state of our hurt men advising us to use expedition, to finde some convenient place of repose, which might afford them some rest, and yeild us necessary supply of fresh victuals for their diet; we bent our course, as the wind would suffer us, directly to run in with the main. Where falling with a bay, called *Philips bay*, in 32. de. or thereabout, *Nov.* 30. we came to anchor: and forthwith manned and sent our boat to discover what likelihood the place would offer to afford us such things as we stood in need of. *Nov.* 30

Our boat doing her utmost endeaver in a diligent search, yet after long travel could find no appearance of hope for relief, either of fresh victuals, or of fresh water: huge heads of wilde buffs they might discern, but not so much as any sign of any inhabitant thereabout. Yet in their return to us, they descryed within the bay, an Indian with his Canow as he was a fishing: him they brought aboard our generall, canow and all as he was in it. A comely personage, and of a goodly stature: his apparel was a white garment, reaching scarcely to his knees; his arms and legs were naked; his haire upon his head very long, without a beard, as all the Indians for the most part are. He seemed very gentle, of mild and humble nature, being very tractable to learn the use of every thing, and most gratefull for such things as our Generall bestowed upon him. In him we might

1578. see a most lively pattern of the harmless disposition of that people; and how grievous a thing it is that they should by any means be so abused as all those are, whom the *Spaniards* have any command or power over.

This man being courteously entertained, and his pains of coming double requited; after we had shewed him, partly by signs, and partly by such things as we had, what things we needed, and would gladly receive by his means, upon exchang of such things as he would desire; we sent him away with our boat and his own canow (which was made of Reed straw) to land him where he would. Who being landed, and willing our men to stay his return, was immediately met by two or three of his friends; to whom imparting his news, & shewing what gifts he had received, he gave so great content, that they willingly furthered his purpose; so that after certain hours of our mens abode there, he with divers others (among whom was their head or Captain) made their return; bringing with them their loadings of such things as they thought would doe us good: as some hens, egs, a fat hog, and such like. All which (that our men might be without all suspition of all evill to be meant & intended by them) they sent in one of their canows, a reasonable distance from off the shoare, to our Boat, the seagate being at the present very great, and their Captain having sent back his horse, would needs commit himself to the credit of our men, though strangers, and come with them to our Generall, without any of his own acquaintance or countrimen with him.

By his coming as we understood, that there was no meane or way, to have our necessities relieved in this place; so he offered himself to be our Pilot, to a place and that a good harborough, not far back to the Southward again: where, by way of traffique, we might have at pleasure, both water, and those other things which we stood in need of. This offer our Generall very gladly received, and so much the rather, for that the place intended, was neer about the place appointed, for the Rande-

Randevouse of our fleet. Omitting therefore our purpose, of pursuing the buffs formerly spoken of, of which we had otherwise determined, if possible to have killed some; this good news of better provision, and more easie to come by, drew us away: and so the 5. day after our arrivall, viz. *December* 4. we departed hence, and the next day *December* 5. by the willing conduct of our new Indian Pilot, we came to anchor in the desired harbor. 1578. *Dece.* 4. *Dece.* 5.

This harbor the *Spaniards* call *valperizo*, and the town adjoyning *St. James of Chinly*, it stands in 35. deg. 40. min. where albeit we neither met with our ships, nor heard of them, yet there was no good thing which the place afforded, or which our necessities indeed for the present required, but we had the same in great abundance: amongst other things we found in the town divers storehouses of the wines of *Chilie*, and in the harbor, a ship called the *Captain of Moriall, or the grand Captain of the South, Admirall to the Islands of Salamon*; loaden for the most part, with the same kind of liquors: onely there was besides, a certain quantity of fine gold of *Baldivia* and a great cross of gold beset wit Emeraulds, on which was nailed a god of the same mettal, we spent some time in refreshing our selves, and easing this ship of so heavy a burthen: and on the 8. day of the same moneth (having in the mean time, sufficiently stored our selves with necessaries, as wine, bread, bacon &c. for a long season) we set sail, returning back towards the line; carrying again our Indian pilot with us, whom our generall bountefully rewarded, and enriched with many good things, which pleased him exceedingly, and caused him, by the way, to be landed in the place where he desired.

Our necessities being thus to our content relieved, our next care was the regaining (if possible) of the company of our ships, so long severed from us: neither would any thing have satisfied our general, or us so well, as the happy meeting, or good news of them, this way therefore (all other thoughts, for the present set apart) were all our studies and endeavours bent,

Low-

1578. how to fit it so, as that no opportunity of meeting them might be passed over.

To this end, considering that we could not conveniently run in with our ship (in search of them) to every place where was likelihood of being in harbor; and that our boat was to little, and unable to carry men enough, to encounter the malice or treachery of the *Spaniards* (if we should by any chance meet with any of them) who are used to shew no mercy, where they may overmaster; and therefore meaning not to hazard our selves to their cruel courtesie; we determined, as we coasted now towards the line, to search diligently for some convenient place, where we might in peace and safety, stay the triming of our ship, and the erecting of a pinnace, in which we might have better security, then in our boat, and without endangering of our ship, by running into each creek, leave no place untried, if happily we might so finde again our friends and countrimen.

Dece. 19. For this cause *December* 19. we entred a bay, not far to the Southward of the town of Cyppo now inhabited by the *Spaniards*, in 29. deg. 30. min. where having landed certain of our men, to the number of 14, to search what conveniency the place was likely to afford for our abiding there; we were immediately descried by the *Spaniards*, of the town of Cyppo aforesaid, who speedily made out 300. men, at least whereof 100. were *Spaniards*, every one well mounted upon his horse; the rest were Indians, running as dogs at their heels, all naked and in most miserable bondage.

They could not come any way so closely, but God did open our eyes to see them, before there was any extremity of danger, whereby our men being warned, had reasonable time to shift themselves as they could; first from the main, to a Rock within the sea; and from thence into their boat; which being ready to receive them, conveighed them with expedition, out of the reach of the *Spaniards* fury, without the hurt of any man: only one *Richard Minivy*, being over bold and careless of

his

his own safety, would not be intreated by his friends, nor feared by the multitude of his enemies, to take the present benefit of his own delivery: but chose either to make 300. men by outbraving of them to become afraid, or else himselfe to dye in the place; the latter of which indeed he did, whose dead body being drawn by the Indians from the Rock to the shoare was there manfully by the *Spaniards* beheaded, the right hand cut off, the heart pluct out, all which they carryed away in our sight, and for the rest of his carkase, they caused the Indians to shoot it ful of arrows, made but the same day, of green wood, and so left it to be devoured of the beasts and foules, but that we went a shoare againe and buried it: wherein as there appeareth a most extream & barbarous cruelty, so doth it declare to the world, in what miserable feare the *Spaniard* holdeth the government of those parts; living in continuall dread of the forreign invasion by strangers, or secret cutting of throats, by those whom they kept under them in so shameful slavery, I mean the Innocent and harmles Indians. And therefore they make sure to murther what strangers soever they can come by, and suffer the Indians by no means to have any weapon longer then they be in present service: as appeared by their arrows cut from the tree the same day, as also by the credible report of others who knew the matter to be true. Yea they suppose they shew the wretches great favor, when they do not for their pleasures whip them with cords, and day by day drop their naked bodies with burning bacon: which is one of the least cruelties, amongst many, which they usually use against that Nation and people. 1578.

This being not the place we looked for, nor the entertainment such as we desired; we speedily got hence again, and *Decem.* 20. the next day, fell with a more convenient harbor, in a bay somewhat to the Northward of the forenamed *Cyppo* lying in 27. deg. 55. min. South the line. *Dece.* 20.

In this place we spent some time in trimming of our ships, and building of our pinnace, as we desired: but still the grief for

1578. the absence of our friends remained with us, for the finding of whom, our Generall having now fitted all things to his mind, intended (leaving his ship the mean while at anchor in the bay) with his pinnace and some chosen men, himself to return back to the Southwards again; to see if happily he might either himself meet with them, or find them in some harbor or creek; or hear of them by any others, whom he might meet with, with this resolution he set on, but after one dayes sayling, the wind being contrary to his purpose, he was forced whether he would or no to return again.

Within this bay, during our abode there, we had such abundance of fish, not much unlike our Gurnard in England, as no place had ever afforded us the like (Cape blank only upon the coast of *Barbary* excepted) since our first setting forth of *Plymmouth* untill this time, the plenty whereof in this place was such, that our gentlemen sporting themselves day by day, with 4. or 5. hooks and lines, in 2. or 3. hours, would take sometimes 400. sometimes more at one time.

Ian. 19. All our businesses being thus dispatched, *January* 19. we set saile from hence; and the next place that we fel withall, *Jan.* *Ian.* 22. 22. was an Island standing in the same height, with the north cape of the province of *Mormorena*, at this Island we found 4. Indians with their canows, which took upon them to bring our men to a place of fresh water on the aforesaid cape; in hope whereof, our generall made them great cheare (as his manner was to all strangers) and set his course by their direction, but when we came unto the place, and had travelled up along way into the land, we found fresh water indeed, but scarce so much as they had drunk wine in their passage thither.

As we sayled along, continually searching for fresh water, we came to a place called *Tarapaça*, and landing there we lighted on a *Spaniard* who lay asleep, and had lying by him 13. bars of silver, weighing in all, about 4000. Spanish duccats, we would not (could we have chosen) have awaked him of his nap: but seeing we, against our will, did him that injury, we freed

freed him of his charg, which otherwise perhaps would have kept him waking, and so left him to take out (if it pleased him) the other part of his sleep in more security. 1578.

Our search for water still continuing, as we landed again not far from thence, we met a *Spaniard* with an Indian boy, driving 8. Lambs or *Peruvian* sheep: each sheep bare two leathern bags, and in each bag was 50. pound weight of refined silver, in the whole 800. weight: we could not indure to see a gentleman *Spaniard* turnd Carrier so; and therefore without intreaty, we offered our service, and became drovers: only his directions was not so perfect, that we could keep the way which he intended; for almost as soon as he was parted from us, we with our new kind of carriages, were come unto our boats.

Farther beyond this cape fore-mentioned lie certain Indian towns, from whence as we passed by, came many of the people in certain bawses made of Seals skins; of which two being joyned together of a just length, and side by side, resemble in fashion or form of a boat: they have in either of them a small gut, or some such thing blown ful of wind; by reason whereof it floateth, and is rowed very swiftly, carrying in it no small burthen. In these upon sight of our ship, they brought store of fish of divers sorts, to trafique with us, for any trifles we would give them: as knives, margarites, glasses, and such like, whereof, men of 60. and 70. years old, were as glad as if they had received some exceeding rich commodity, being a most simple and plain dealing people. Their resort unto us was such, as considering the shortnesse of the time, was wonderful to us to behold.

Nor far from this, *viz.* in 22. deg. 30. min. lay *Marmorena*, another great town of the same people, over whom 2. *Spaniards* held the government, with these our generall thought meet to deale; or at least to try their courtesie, whether they would, in way of traffique, give us such things as we needed or no, and therefore *Jan.* the 26. we cast anchor here, we found *Jan.* 26.

1578. them (more for fear then for love) somewhat tractable, and received them by exchange many good things, very necessary for our uses.

Amongst other things which we had of them, the sheep of the country (*viz.* such as we mentioned before bearing the leathern bags) were most memorable. Their height and length was equal to a pretty cow, & their strength fully answerable if not by much exceeding their size or stature. Upon one of their backs did sit at one time three well grown and tall mens and one boy, no mans foot touching the ground by a large foot in length, the beast nothing at all complaining of his burthen in the mean time. These sheep have necks like Camels; their heads bearing a reasonable resemblance of another sheep. The *Spaniards* use them to great profit. Their wool is exceeding fine, their flesh good meat, their increase ordinary, and besides they supply the room of horses for burthen or travell: yea they serve to carry over the mountains, marvellous loads, for 300. leagues together, where no other carriage can be made but by them only. Hereabout, as also all along, and up into the countrey throughout the Province of *Cusko*, the common ground whersoever it be taken up, in every hundred pound weight of earth, yeildeth, 25. s. of pure silver, after the rate of a crown an ounce.

The next place likely to afford us any newes of our ships (for in all this way from the height where we builded our pinnace, there was no bay or harbor at all for shipping) was the port of the town of *Arica*, standing in 20 d. whether we arrived
ebr. 7. the 7. of *February*. This town seemed to us to stand in the most fruitful soile that we saw all along these coasts: both for that it is situate in the mouth of a most pleasant and fertile vally, abounding with all good things; as also in that it hath continuall trade of shipping, as well from *Lyma* as from all other parts of *Peru*. It is inhabited by the *Spaniards*. In two barks here, we found some forty and odde bars of silver (of the bigness and fashion of a brickbat, and in weight each of them about

about 20 pounds) of which we took the burthen on our selves 1578.
to ease them, and so departed towards *Chonley*; with which we
fell the second day, *viz.* *Feb.* 9. and in our way to *Lima*, we
met with another Bark, *Ariquipa*, which had begun to loade *Febr.* 9.
some silver and gold, but having had (as it seemed from *Arica* by land) some notice of our coming, had unloaden the same again before our arival. Yet in this our passage we met another bark loaden with linnen: some of which we thought might stand us in some stead, and therefore took it with us.

At *Lima* we arrived *Feb.* 15. and notwithstanding the *Spaniards* forces, though they had 30. at that present in harbour *Feb.* 15.
there, whereof 17. (most of them the especiall ships in all the south sea) were fully ready, wen entred and anchored all night in the middest of them, in the Calao: and might have made more spoile amongst them in few houres if we had been affected to revenge, then the *Spaniards* could have recovered again in many years. But we had more care to get up that company which we had so long mist, then to recompence their cruell and hard dealing by an evill requitall, which now we might have took. This Lima stands in 12. deg. 30. minutes south latitude.

Here albeit no good news of our ships could be had, yet got we the news of some things that seemed to comfort, if not to countervaile our travels thither, as namely, that in the ship of one *Michell Angel* there, there were 1500. bars of plate, besides some other things (as silks, linnen, and in one a chest full of Royals of plate) which might stand us in some stead in the other ships aboard whom we made somewhat bold to bid our selves welcome. Here also we heard the report of some things that had befallen in & neer *Europe*, since our departure thence; in particular of the death of some great personages; as the K. of *Portugal*, and both the Kings of *Morocco* and *Fesse*, dead all three in one day at one battel: the death of the K. of *France*, and the Pope of *Rome*: whose abominations as they are in part cut off from some Christian Kingdomes, where his shame

1578. is manifest, so do his vassals & accursed instruments labour by all means possile to repaire that losse, by spreading the same the further in these parts, where his diveliſh illusions and damnable deceivings are not known. And as his Doctrine takes place any where, so doth the manners that necessarily accompany the same, insinuate themselvs together with the doctrine For, as its true that in all the parts of *America*, where the *Spaniards* have any government, the poysonous infection of Popery hath spread it selfs: so on the otherside it is as true, that there is no City, as *Lima*, *Panama*, *Mexico*, &c. no Town or Village, yea no house almost in all these provinces, wherein (amongst other the like Spaniſh vertues) not only whordome, but the filthiness of *Sodom*, not to be named among Christians, is not common without repoof: the Popes pardons being more rife in these parts then they be in any part of *Europe*, for these filthinesses whereout he sucketh no smal advantage. Notwithstanding the *Indians*, who are nothing neerer the true knowledge of God then they were before, abhor this most filthy & loathsome manner of living; shewing themselves in respect of the *Spaniards*, as the *Scythians* did in respect of the *Grecians*: who in their barbarous ignorance, yet in life and behaviour did so far excell the wise and learned *Greeks*, as they were short of them in the gifts of learning and knowledge.

But as the Pope and Antichristian Bishops labour by their wicked factors with tooth and naile to deface the glory of God, and to shut up in darknes the light of the gospel; so God doth not suffer his name and religion to be altogether without witnes, to the reproving both of his false & damnable doctrine as also crying out against his unmeasurable and abominable licentiousnes of the flesh, even in these parts. For in this City of *Lima*, not two moneths before our coming thither, there were certain persons, to the number of twelve apprehended, examined and condemned for the profession of the Gospel, and reproving the doctrines of men, with the the filthy manners used in that City: of which twelve, six were bound to one

stake

ſtake and burnt, the reſt remained yet in priſon, to drink of the ſame cup within few days. Laſtly, here we had intelligence of a certain rich ſhip, which was loaden with gold and ſilver for Panama, that he had ſet forth of this haven the 2. of *February*. 1578. *Feb.* 16.

The very next day therefore in the morning (*viz.* the 16. of the ſaid moneth) we ſet ſail, as long as the wind would ſerve our turn, and towed our ſhip as ſoon as the wind failed; continuing our courſe toward *Panama*, making ſtay no where, but haſtening all me might, to get ſight if it were poſſible, of that gallant ſhip the *Cacafuego*, the great glory of the ſouth ſea; which was gone from *Lima* 14. dayes before us.

We fell with the port of *Paita* in 4. de. 40. m. *Feb.* 20. with port Saint *Hellen*, and the River and part of *Guiaquil*, *Feb.* 24. we paſt the line the 28. and firſt of *March* we fell with cape *Franciſco*: where, about midday, we deſcried a ſaile, a head of us, with whom after once we had ſpoken with her, we lay ſtill in the ſame place about ſix dayes, to recover our breath again which we had almoſt ſpent with haſty following: and to recall to mind what advantages had paſt us ſince our late coming from *Lima*; but eſpecially to do *John de Anton* a kindneſſe, in freeing him of the care of thoſe things with which his ſhip was loaden. *Feb.* 20. *Febr.* 24. *Feb* 28. *March* 1.

This ſhip we found to be the ſame of which we had heard, not only in the *Calao* of *Lima*, but alſo by divers occaſions afterward (which now we are at leaſure to relate, *viz.* by a ſhip which we took between *Lima* and *Paita*: by another which we took loaden with wine in the port of *Paita*: by a third loaden with tackling and implements for ſhips (beſides 80. pound weight in gold) from *Guiaquil*. And laſtly, by *Gabriel Aluarez*, with whom we talked ſomewhat nearer the line.) we found her to be indeed the *Cataſuego*: though before we left her, ſhe were new named by a boy of her own the *Cacaplata*. We found in her ſome Fruit, conſerves, ſugars, meale & other victuals, & (that which was the eſpecialleſt cauſe of her heavy and ſlow ſayling) a certain quantity of jewels, and precious ſtones, 13.

cheſts.

1578. chests of Ryals of plate; 80. pound weight in gold; 26. tunne of uncoyned silver; two very faire guilt silver drinking-bouls, and the like trifles, valued in about 360000. pezoes. We gave the Master a little linnen and the like for these commodities; and at the end of six dayes we bad farewell and parted. He hasting somewhat lighter then before to *Panama*, we plying off to sea, that we might with more leasure consider what course hence forward were fittest to be taken.

And considering that now we were come to the northward of the line (*Cape Francisco* standing in the entrance of the bay Panama, in 1. deg. of North latitude) and that there was no likelihood or hope that our ships should be before us that way by any means; seeing that in running so many deg. from the southermost Ilands hitherto, we could not have any sign or notice of their passage that way, notwithstanding that we had made so diligent search, and careful enquiry after them, in every harbor or creek almost as we had done; and considering also that the time of the year now drew on, wherein we must attempt, or of necessity wholly give off that action which chiefly our General had determined: namely, the discovery of what passage there was to be found about the northern parts of *America*, from the south sea, into our own Ocean (which being once discovered and made known to be navigable, we should not only do our country good and notable service, but we also our selves should have a neerer cut and passage home: where otherwise we were to make a very long & tedious voyage of it, which would hardly agree with our good liking, we having been so long from home already, and so much of our strength separated from us) which could not at all be done, if the opportunity of time were now neglected: we therefore all of us willingly hearkned, and consented to our Generals advice: which was, first to seek out some convenient place, wherein to trim our ship, and store our selves with wood and water and other provisions as we could get: and thenceforward to hasten on our intended journey, for the discovery of the said passage,

through

through which we might with joy returne to our longed homes. 1579.

From this cape before we set onward *March* the 7. shaping our course towards the Island of *Caines*, with which we fell *March* 16. setling our selves for certain dayes, in a Fresh river, between the main and it; for the finishing of our needfull businesse as is aforesaid. While we abode in this place, we felt a very terrible earthquake, the force whereof was such, that our ship and Pinnace, riding very neere an English mile from the shoare, were shaken and did quiver as if it had been laid on dry land: we found here many good commodities which we wanted, as Fish, Fresh water, Wood, &c. besides *Alagartoes*, *Munckeyes* and the like, and in our journey hither, we met with one ship more (the last we met with in all those coasts) loaded with Linnen China-silk, and China-dishes, amongst which we found also a Faulcon of gold, handsomely wrought with a great Emerald set in the breast of it.

March 7.

Marc. 16.

From whence we parted the 24. day of the moneth forenamed, with full purpose to run the neerest course as the wind would suffer us, without touch of land along time; and therefore passed by port *Papagaia*, the port of the Vale of the most rich and most excellent balmes of *Jericho*, *Quantapico*, and diverse others; as also certain gulphes hereabouts, which without intermission, send forth such continuall and violent winds, that the *Spaniards*, though their ships be good, dare not venture themselves too neere the danger of them.

Marc. 24.

Notwithstanding, having notice that we should be troubled with often calms, and contrary winds, if we continued neere the coast, and did not run off to sea to fetch the wind; and that if we did so, we could not then fall with land again when we would: our Generall thought it needfull, that we should run in with some place or other, before our departure from the coast; to see if happily we could by traffique, augment our provision of victuals, and other necessaries: that being at sea, we might not be driven to any great want or necessi-

1578. tie, albeit we had reasonable store of good things aboard us already.

The next harbor therefore which we chanced with, on *Apr.* *April* 15. 15. in 15. de. 40. min. was *Guatulco* so named of the *Spaniards* who inhabited it, with whom we had some entercourse, to the supply of many things which we desired, and chiefly bread &c. And now having reasonably, as we though provided our selves, we departed from the coast of *America* for the present: but not forgetting, before we gate a shipboard, to take with us also a certain pot (of about a bushell in bignesse) full of royals of plate, which we found in the town: together with a chain of gold, and some other jewels, which we intreated a gentleman *Spaniard* to leave behind him, as he was flying out of town.

From *Guatulco* we departed the day following, *viz. April.* *Apr. 16.* 16. setting our course directly into the sea: whereupon we sailed 500. leagues in longitude to get a wind: and between that and *June* 3. 1400. leagues in all, till we came into 42. deg. of North latitude, where in the night following, we found such alteration of heat, into extreame and nipping cold, that our men in generall did grievously complaine thereof; some of them feeling their healths much impaired thereby, neither was it, that this chanced in the night alone, but the day following carried with it, not only the marks, but the stings and force of the night going before, to the great admiration of us all, for besides that the pinching and biting aire, was nothing altered; the very ropes of our ship were stiffe, and the raine which fell, was an unnaturall and frozen substance, so that we seemed rather to be in the frozen Zone, then any way so neer unto the sun, or these hotter climates.

Neither did this happen for the time only, or by some sudden accident, but rather seems indeed, to proceed from some ordinary cause, against the which the heate of the sun prevails not, for it came to that extremity, in sailing but 2. deg. farther to the northward in our course: that though sea-men lack not

good

good ſtomacks, yet it ſeemed a queſtion to many amongſt us, 1578.
whether their hands ſhould feed their mouths, or rather keep themſelves within their coverts, from the pinching cold that did benum them. Neither could we impute it to the tenderneſſe of our bodies though we came lately from the extremity of heate, by reaſon whereof we might be more ſenſible of the preſent cold: inſomuch as the dead and ſenleſſe creatures, were as well affected with it as our ſelves, our meat as ſoon as it was removed from the fire, would preſently in a manner be frozen up; and our ropes and tackling, in few dayes were grown to that ſtifneſſe, that what three men before were able with them to perform, now ſix men with their beſt ſtrength, and uttermoſt endeavour, were hardly able to accompliſh: whereby a ſudden and great diſcouragement ſeaſed upon the minds of our men, and they were poſſeſſed with a great miſlike, and doubting of any good to be done that way, yet would not our generall be diſcouraged, but as well by comfortable ſpeeches of the divine providence, and of Gods loving care over his children out of the ſcriptures; as alſo by other good and profitable perſwaſions, adding thereto his own cheerfull example, he ſo ſtirred them up, to put on a good courage, and to quit themſelves like men, to endure ſome ſhort extremity, to have the ſpeedier comfort, and a little trouble, to obtain the greater glory; that every man was as throughly armed with willingneſſe, and reſolved to ſee the uttermoſt, if it were poſſible, of what good was to be done that way.

The land in that part of *America*, bearing farther out into the weſt, then we before imagined, we were neerer on it then we were aware; and yet the neerer ſtill we came unto it, the more extremity of cold did ſeaſe upon us. The 5. day of *June* we were forced by contrary winds, to run in with the ſhoare, which we then firſt deſcryed; and to caſt anchor in a bad bay: *June* 5.
the beſt road we could for the preſent meet with: where we were not without ſome danger, by reaſon of the many extream guſts and flaws that beat upon us; which if they ceaſed and

1579. were ſtill at any time, immediately upon their intermiſſion, there followed moſt vile, thick and ſtinking fogs; againſt which the ſea prevailed nothing, till the guſt of wind again removed them, which brought with them ſuch extremity and violence when they came, that there was no dealing or reſiſting againſt them.

In this place was no abiding for us; and to go further North, the extremity of the cold (which had now utterly diſcouraged our men) would not permit us: and the winds directly bent againſt us, having once gotten us under ſaile againe, commanded us to the ſouthward whether we would or no.

From the height of 48. de. in which now we were, to 38. we found the land by coaſting along it to be but low and reaſonable plaine: every hil (whereof we ſaw many, but none very high) though it were in Iune, and the Sun in his neereſt approach unto them being covered with ſnow.

In 38. deg. 30. min. we fell with a convenient and fit harbo-
Iune, 17. rough, and *June* 17. came to anchor therein: where we continued till the 23. day of *July* following. During all which time notwithſtanding it was in the height of Summer, and ſo neere the Sun; yet were we continually viſited with like nipping colds, as we had felt before: inſomuch that if violent exerciſes of our bodies, and buſie imployment about our neceſſary labors, had not ſomtimes compeld us to the contrary, we could very well have been contented to have kept about us ſtill our winter clothes; yea (had our neceſſities ſuffered us) to have kept our beds; neither could we at any time in whole foureteen dayes together, find the aire ſo cleare as to be able to take the height of Sun or ſtar.

And here having ſo fit occaſion, (notwithſtanding it may ſeem to be beſides the purpoſe of writing the hiſtory of this our voyage) we will a little more diligently inquire into the cauſes of the continuance of the extream cold in theſe parts: as alſo into the probabilities or unlikelihoods of a paſſage to be found that way. Neither was it (as hath formerly been touch-

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ed) the tenderneſs of our bodies, coming ſo lately out of the heat, whereby the pores were opened, that made us ſo ſenſible of the colds we here felt: in this reſpect, as in many others, we found our God a provident Father, and careful phyſitian to us. We lacked no outward helps nor inward comforts, to reſtore & Fortifie nature, had it been decayed or weakned in us; neither was there wanting to us the great experience of our Generall, who had often himſelf proved the Force of the burning zone; whoſe advice alwayes prevailed much to the preſerving of a moderate temper in our conſtitutions: ſo that even after our departure from the heat, we alwaies found our bodies not as ſponges, but ſtrong & hardned, more able to beare out cold, though we came out of exceſs of heat, then a number of chamber companions could have been, who lie on their Featherbeds till they go to ſea, or rather whoſe teeth in a temperate aire do beat in their heads at a cup of cold Sack and ſugar by the fire. 1579.

And that is was not our tenderneſs, but the very extremity of the cold it ſelf, that cauſed this ſenſibleneſs in us, may the rather appear in that the naturall inhabitants of the place (with whom we had for along ſeaſon familiar entercourſe, as is to be related) who had never been acquainted with ſuch heat; to whom the country, aire, & climate was proper; & in whom cuſtome of cold was as it were a ſecond nature: yet uſed to come ſhivering to us in their warm furs, crowding cloſe together body to body, to receive heot one of another; and ſhelting themſelves under a lee bank if it were poſſible; and as often as they could, labouring to ſhroud themſelves under our garments alſo, to keep them warm. Beſides how unhandſome & deformed appeared the face of the Earth itſelf! ſhewing trees without leaves, and the ground without greenneſs in thoſe moneths of *June and July*. The poore birds and foules not daring (as we had great experience to obſerve it) not daring ſo much as once to ariſe from their neſt, after the firſt egg layed, till it with all the reſt be hatched, and brought to ſome ſtrength of nature, able to help it ſelf. Only this recompence

1579. hath nature afforded them, that the heat of their own bodies being exceeding great, it perfecteth the creature with greater expedition, and in ſhorter time then is to be found in many other places. As for the cauſes of this extremity they ſeem not to be ſo deeply hidden, but that they may at leaſt in part be gueſſed at: the chiefeſt of which we conceive to be the large ſpreading of the *Aſian and American* continent, which (ſomewhat northward of theſe parts) if they be not fully joyned, yet ſeem they to come very neer one to the other. From whoſe high and ſnow-covered mountains, the north and northweſt winds (the conſtant viſitants of thoſe coaſts) ſend abroad their frozen nimphs, to the infecting of the whole aire with this inſufferable ſharpnes: not permitting the *Sun*, no not in the pride of his heat, to diſſolve that congealed matter and ſnow, which they have breathed out ſo nigh the Sun, and ſo many degrees diſtant from themſelves. And that the north and north-weſt winds are here conſtant in *June* and *July*, as the north wind alone is in *Auguſt* and *September*; we not only found it by our own experience, but were fully confirm'd in the opinion there of, by the continued obſervations of the *Spaniards*. Hence comes the generall ſqualidneſs and barranneſs of the country; hence comes it, that in the mid'ſt of their ſummer, the ſnow hardly departeth even from their very doors, but is never taken away from their hils at all: hence comes thoſe thick miſts and moſt ſtinking foggs; which increaſe ſo much the more, by how much higher the pole is raiſed: wherein a blind pilot is as good as the beſt director of a courſe. For the Sun ſtriving to perform his naturall office, in elevating the vapors out of theſe inferiour bodies; draweth neceſſarily abundance of moiſture out of the ſea: but the nipping cold (from the former cauſes) meeting & oppoſing the Suns indeavor, forces him to give over his work imperfect: and inſtead of higher elevation, to leave in the loweſt region, wandring upon the face of the earth and waters, as it were a ſecond ſea: through which its own beams cannot poſſibly pierce, unleſſe ſometimes when

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the ſuddain violence of the winds doth help to ſcatter and breake through it; which thing happeneth very ſeldome, and when it happeneth, is of no continuance. Some of our marriners in this voyage had formerly been at Wardhouſe, in 72 deg. of north lat. who yet affirmed, that they felt no ſuch nipping cold there in the end of ſummer, when they departed thence, as they did here in thoſe hotteſt moneths of *June* and *July*. And alſo from theſe reaſons we conjecture; that either there is no paſſage at all through theſe northern coaſts (which is moſt likely) or if there be, that yet it is unnavigable. Adde hereunto, that though we ſearched the coaſt diligently, even unto the 48. deg. yet found we not the land, to trend ſo much as one point in any place towards the Eaſt, but rather running on continually northweſt, as if it went directly to meet with *Aſia*: and even in that height when we had a franke wind to have carried us through, had there been a paſſage, yet we had a ſmooth and calm ſea, with ordinary flowing and reflowing, which could not have been, had there been a Frete: of which we rather infallibly concluded then conjectured, that there was none. But to return. 1579.

The next day after our coming to anchor in the aforeſaid harbor, the people of the country ſhewed themſelves; ſending off a man with great expedition to us in a canow. Who being yet but a little from the ſhore, and a great way from our ſhip, ſpake to us continually as he came rowing on. And at laſt at a reaſonable diſtance ſtaying himſelf, he began more ſolemnly a long and tedious oration, after his manner: uſing in the delivery thereof, many geſtures and ſigns; moving his hands, turning his head and body many wayes; and after his oration ended, with great ſhew of reverence and ſubmiſſion, returned back to ſhoar again. He ſhortly came again the ſecond time in like manner, and ſo the third time: when he brought with him (as a preſent from the reſt) a bunch *of Feathers*, much like the Feathers *of a black crow*, very neatly and artificially gathered upon a ſtring, and drawn together into a round bundle, being very *June* 18.

clean

1579. clean & finely cut, and bearing in length an equall proportion one with another; a speciall cognizance (as we afterwards observed) which they that guard their Kings person, weare on their heads. With this also he brought a little basket made of rushes, and filled with an herb which they called *Tabah*. Both which being tyed to a short rod, he cast into a boat. Our generall intended to have recompenced him immediately with many good things he would have bestowed on him: but entring into the boat to deliver the same, he could not be drawn to receive them by any means: save one hat, which being cast into the water out of the ship, he took up (refusing utterly to meddle with any other thing, though it were upon a board put off unto him) and so presently made his return. After which time, our boat could row no way, but wondring at us as at gods, they would follow the same with admiration.

Iune. 21. The 3. day following, *viz.* the 21. our ship having received a leake at sea, was brought to anchor neer the shoar, that her goods being landed, she might be repaired: but for that we were to prevent any danger that might chance against our safety, our generall first of all landed his men, with all necessary provision to build tents and make a fort for the defence of our selves and goods: and that we might under the shelter of it, with more safety (whatever should befall, end our business; which when the people of the country perceived us doing, as men set on fire to war, in defence of their country, in great hast and companies, with such weapons as they had, they came down unto us, yet with no hostile meaning, or intent to hurt us: standing when they drew neere, as men ravished in their mindes, with the sight of such things as they never had seen, or heard off before that time: their errand being rather with submission and feare to worship us as gods, then to have any war with us as with mortal men. Which thing as it did partly shew it self at that instant, so did it more and more manifest it self afterwards, during the whole time of our abode amongst them. At this time, being willed by signs to lay from them

them there bowes and arrows, they did as they were directed 1578.
and so did all the rest, as they came more and more by companies unto them, growing in a little while, to a great number both of men and women.

To the intent therefore, that this peace which they themselves so willingly sought, might without any cause of the breach thereof, on our part given to be continued; and that we might with more safety and expedition, end our businesses in quiet; our Generall with all his company, used all means possibly, gently to intreat them, bestowing upon each of them liberally, good and necessary things to cover their nakednesse, withall, signifying unto them, we were no gods but men, and had need of such things to cover our own shame; teaching them to use them to the same ends: for which cause also we did eate and drink in their presence, giving them to understand, that without that we could not live, and therefore were but men as well as they.

Notwithstanding nothing could perswade them, nor remove that opinion which they had conceived of us, that we should be gods.

In recompence of those things which they had received of us, as shirts, linnen cloth, &c. they bestowed upon our generall, and divers of our company, diverse things, as Feathers, Cawls of network, the quivers of their arrows made of Fawns-skins, and the very skins of beasts that their women wore upon their bodies. Having thus had their fill of this times visiting and beholding of us, they departed with joy to their houses, which houses are digged round within the earth, and have from the uppermost brims of the circle, clefts of wood set up, and joyned close together at the top, like our spires on the steeple of a church: which being covered with earth, suffer no water to enter, and are very warm, the doore in the most part of them, performs the office also of a chimney to let out the smoake: its made in bigneſſe and fashion, like to an ordinary scuttle in a ship, and standing slopewise: their beds are the hard ground,

1579. only with rushes strewed upon it, and lying round about the house, have their fire in the middest, which by reason that the house is but low vaulted, round and close, giveth a marvellous reflexion to their bodies to heate the same.

Their men for the most part go naked, the women take a kind of bulrushes, and kembing it after the manner of hempe, make themselves thereof a loose garment, which being knit about their middles, hangs down about their hips, and so affords to them a covering of that which nature teaches should be hidden: about their shoulders they weare also the skin of a deere, with the haire upon it. They are very obedient to their husbands, and exceeding ready in all services: yet of themselves offring to do nothing, without the consents, or being called of the men.

As soon as they were returned to their houses, they began amongst themselves a kind of most lamentable weeping and crying out; which they continued also a great while together, in such sort, that in the place where they left us (being neer about 3. quarters of an English mile distant from them) we very plainly, with wonder and admiration did heare the same: the women especially, extending their voices, in a most miserable and doleful manner of shreeking.

Notwithstanding this humble manner of presenting themselves, and awfull demeanour used towards us, we thought it no wisdome too far to trust them (our experience of former Infidels dealing with us before, made us carefull to provide against an alteration of their affections, or breach of peace if it should happen) and therefore with all expedition we set up our tents, and entrenched our selves with walls of stone: that so being fortified within our selves, we might be able to keep off the enemy (if they should so prove) from coming amongst us without our good wills: this being quickly finished we went the more cheerfully and securely afterward, about our other businesse.

Against the end of two dayes (during which time they had not

not again been with us (there was gathered together a great 1579.
assembly of men, women, and children (invited by the report of them which first saw us, who as it seems, had in that time, of purpose dispersed themselves into the country, to make known the newes) who came now the second time unto us, bringing with them as before had been done, Feathers, and bags of *Tobah* for presents, or rather indeed for sacrifices, upon this perswasion that we were gods.

When they came to the top of the hill, at the bottome whereof we had built our fort, they made a stand; where one (appointed as their chief speaker) wearied both us his hearers, and himself too, with a long and tedious oration: delivered with strange and violent gestures, his voice being extended to the uttermost strength of nature, and his words fall so thick one in the neck of another, that he could hardly fetch his breath again: as soon as he had concluded, all the rest, with a reverend bowing of their bodies (in a dreaming manner, and long producing of the same) cryed *oh*: thereby giving their consents, that all was very true which he had spoken, and that they had uttered their mind by mouth unto us: which done, the men laying down their bowes upon the hill, and leaving their women and children behind them, came down with their presents; in such sort, as if they had appeared before a God indeed: thinking themselves happy, that they might have access unto our generall, but much more happy, when they say that he would receive at their hands, those things which they so willingly had presented: and no doubt, they thought themselves neerest unto God, when they sate or stood next to him: in the mean time the women, as if they had been desperate, used unnaturall violence against themselves crying and shreeking pitiously, tearing their flesh with their nailes from their cheek, in a monstrous manner, the bloud streaming down along their brests, besides spoyling the upper parts of their bodies, of those single coverings they formerly had, and holding their hands above their heads, that they might not rescue their brests

1578. from harm, they would with furie cast themselves upon the ground, never respecting whether it were clean or soft, but dashed themselves in this manner on hard stones, knobby hillocks, stocks of wood, pricking bushes, or what ever else lay in their way, itterating the same course again and again: yea women great with child, some nine or ten times each, and others holding out till 15. or 16. times (till their strength failed them) exercised this cruelty against themselves: a thing more grievous for us to see, or suffer, could we have holpt it, then trouble to them (as it seemed) to doe it.

This bloudy sacrifice (against our wils) being thus performed, our generall with his company in the presence of those strangers fell to prayers: and by signes in lifting up our eyes & hands to heaven, signified unto them, that that God whom we did serve, and whom they ought to worship, was above: beseeching God if it were his good pleasure to open by some means their blinded eyes; that they might in due time be called to the knowledge of him the true and everliving God, and of Jesus Christ whom he hath sent, the salvation of the Gentiles. In the time of which prayers, singing of psalms, and reading of certain chapters in the Bible, they sate very attentively; and observing the end of every pause, with one voyce still cryed, oh, greatly rejoycing in our exercises. Yea they took such pleasure in our singing of psalmes, that whensoever they resorted to us, their first request was commonly this, *Gnaah*, by which they intreated that we should sing.

Our generall having now bestowed upon them divers things, at their departure they restored them again, none carrying with him any thing of whatsoever he had received, thinking themselves sufficiently enriched and happy, that they had found so free accesse to see us.

Against the end of three dayes more (the newes having the while spread it self farther, and as it seemed a great way up into the country) were assembled the greatest number of people, which we could reasonably imagine, to dwell within any con-

convenient distance round about. Amongst the rest, the King himself, a man of a goodly stature and comely personage, attended with his guard, of about 100. tall and warlike men, this day *viz. June* 26. came down to to see us. 1579.

Before his coming, were sent twe Ambassadors or messengers, to our generall, to signifie that their *Hioh*, that is their K. was coming and at hand. They in the delivery of their message, the one spake with a soft and low voyce, prompting his fellow: the other pronounced the same word by word after him, with a voyce more audible: continuing their proclimation (for such it was) about half an houre. Which being ended, they by their signs made request to our General, to send something by their hands to their *Hioh* or King, as a token that his coming might be in peace. Our generall willingly satisfyed their desire; and they glad men, made speedy return to their *hioh*. Neither was it long before their K (making as princely a shew as possibly he could) with all his train came forward. *June* 26.

In their coming forwards they cryed continually after a singing manner, with a lusty courage. And as they drew neerer and neerer towards us, so did they more & more strive to behave themselves with a certain comlinesse and gravity in all their actions.

In the forefront came a man of a large body and goodly aspect, bearing the Septer or royall mace (made of a certain kind of black wood, and in length about a yard and a halfe) before the King. Whereupon hanged two crowns, a bigger and a lesse, with three chains of a mavellous length, and often doubled: besides a bag of the herb *Tabah*. The crowns were made of knitwork, wrought upon most curiously with Feathers of divers colours, very artificiall placed, and of a formal fashion. The chains seemed of a bony substance; every kinde or part thereof being very little, thin, most finely burnished, with a hole pierced through the middest. The number of links going to make one chain, is in a manner infinite: but of such estimation it is amongst them, that few be the persons the[illegible]

1579. ted to weare the ſame: and even they to whom its lawfull to uſe them, yet are ſtinted what number they ſhall uſe; as ſome ten, ſome twelve, ſome 20. and as they exceed in number of chains, ſo are they thereby known to be the more honourable perſonages.

Next unto him that bare this Scepter, was the King himſelf with his guard about him: his attire upon his head was a cawl of knitwork, wrought upon ſomewhat like the crown, but differing much both in fashion and perfectneſſe of work, upon his ſhoulders he had on a coat of the skins of conies, reaching to his waſt: his guard alſo had each coats of the ſame ſhape, but of other skins, ſome having cawls likewiſe ſuch with feathers, or covered over with a certain down, which groweth up in the country upon an herb much like our lectruce; which exceeds any other down in the world for fineneſſe, and being layed upon their cawls by no winds can be removed: of ſuch eſtimation is this herb amonſt them, that the down thereof is not lawfull to be worn, but of ſuch perſons as are about the king (to whom alſo it is permitted to weare a plume of Feathers on their heads in ſign of honour) and the ſeeds are not uſed but only in ſacrifice to their gods. After theſe in their order, did follow the naked ſort of common people; whoſe hair being long, was gathered into a bunch behind, in which ſtuck plumes of Feathes, but in the forepart only ſingle Feathers like horn, ever one pleaſing himſelf in his own device.

This one thing was obſerved to be generall amonſt them all, that every one had his face painted, ſome with white, ſome with black, and ſome with other colors, every man alſo bringing in his hand one thing or other for a preſent: their train or laſt part of their company conſiſted of women and children, each woman bearing againſt her breſt a round basket or two, having with them divers things, as bags of *Tabah*, a root which they call *Petah*, whereof they make a kind of meale, and either beake it into bread, or eate it raw; broyled fiſhes like a pilchard; the ſeeed and down afore named, with ſuch like.

Their

Their baskets were made in fashion like a deep boale, and 1579.
though the matter were rushes, or such other kind of stuff, yet was it so cunningly handled, that the most part of them would hold water: about the brims they were hanged with pieces of the shels of pearls, and in some places with two or three links at a place, of the chains forenamed: thereby signifying that they were vessels wholly dedicated to the only use of the gods they worshiped: and besides this, they were wrought upon with the matted down of red Feathers, distinguished into divers works and forms.

In the mean time our Generall having assembled his men together (as forecasting the danger, and worst that might fall out) prepared himself to stand upon sure ground, that we might at all times be ready in our own defence, if any thing should chance otherwise then was looked for or expected.

Wherefore every man being in a warlike readiness, he marched within his fenced place, making against their approach a most warlike shew (as he did also at all other times of their resort) whereby if they had been desperat enemies, they could not have chosen, but have conceived error and feare, with discouragement to attempt any thing against us, in beholding of the same.

When they were come somewhat neere unto us, trooping together, they gave us a common or a generall salutation: observing in the mean time a generall silence. Whereupon he who bare the Scepter before the king, being prompted by another whom the King assigned to that office, pronounced with an audible and manly voice, what the other spake to him in secret: continuing, whether it were his oration or proclamation, at the least half an houre. At the close whereof, there was a common *Amen*, in sign of approbation given by every person: and the King himself with the whole number of men and women, the little children only remaining behind, came further down the hill, and as they came set themselves again in their former order.

And

1579. And being now come to the foot of the hill and neere our fort, the Scepter-bearer with a composed countenance and stately carriage, began a song, and answerable thereunto, observed a kind of measures in a danc: whom the Ki. with his guard, and every sort of person following, did in like manner sing and daunce, saving only the woman who danced but kept silence. As they daunced they still came on: and our Generall perceiving their plain and simple meaning, gave order that they might freely enter without interruption within our bulwark: where after they had entred, they yet continued their song, and daunce a reasonable time: their women also following them with their wassaile boales in their hands, their bodies bruised, their faces torn, their dugs, breast, and other parts bespotted with bloud, trickling down from the wounds, which with their nailes they had made before their coming.

After that they had satisfyed or rather tyred themselves in this manner, they made signs to our generall to have him sit down: unto whom, both the king and divers others made severall orations, or rather indeed if we had understood them, supplications, that he would take the province and kingdome into his hand, and become their King and patron: making signs that they would resign unto him their right and title in the whole land, and become his vassals in themselves and his posterities: which that they might make us indeed believe that it was their true meaning and intent; the King himself with all the rest with one consent, and with a great reverence, joyfully singing a song, set the crown upon his head: enriched his neck with all their chains: and offering unto him many other things honoured him by the name of *Hyoh*. Adding thereunto (as it might seem) a song and a daunce of tryumph: because they were not only visited of gods (for so they still judged us to be) but the great and chief god was now become their god, their king and patron, and themselves were become the only happy and blessed people in all the world.

These things being so freely offered, our Generall thought

not

not meet to reject or refuse the same: both for that we would 1579.
not give them any cause of mistrust, or disliking of him (that being the only place, wherein at this present we were of necessity inforced to seek relief of many things) and chiefly, for that he knew not to what good end God had brought this to passe, or what honour or profit it might bring to our country in time to come.

Wherefore in the name and to the use of her most excellent Majesty, he took the Scepter, Crown and dignity of the said country into his hand: wishing nothing more then that it had layen so fitly for her Majesty to enjoy, as it was now her proper own, and that the riches and treasure thereof (wherewith in the up-land countries it abounds) might with as great conveniency be transported, to the enriching of her kingdome here at home, as it is in plenty to be attained there: and especially, that so tractable and loving a people, as they shewed themselves to be, might have meanes to have manifested their most willing obedience the more under her, and by her meanes, as a mother and nurse of the Church of *Christ*, might by the preaching of the gospel be brought to the right knowledge, and obedience of the true and ever living God.

The ceremonies of this resigning, and receiving of the kingdome, being thus performed, and the common sort but of men and women, leaving the king and his guard about him, with our generall, dispersed themselves among our people, taking a diligent view or survey of every man, and finding such as pleased their fancies (which commonly were the youngest of us) they presently enclosing them about, offered their sacrifices unto them, crying out with lamentable shrieks and moanes, weeping and scratching, and tearing their very flesh off their faces with their nailes, neither were it the woman alone which did this, but even old men, roaring, and crying out, were as violent as the women were.

We groaned in spirit to see the power of Sathan so far prevaile, in seducing these so harmlesse soules, and laboured by all

1579. means, both by shewing our great dislike, and when that serv'd not, by violent with-holding of their hands from that madness, directing them (by our eyes and hands lift up towards heaven) to the living God whom they ought to serve: but so mad were they upon their Idolatry, that forcible withholding them would not prevaile (for as soon as they could get liberty to their hands again, they would be as violent as they were before) till such time, as they whom they worshiped, were conveyed from them into the tents, whom yet as men besides themselvs, they would with fury & outrage seek to have again.

After that time had a little qualified their madnes, they then began to shew & make known unto us their griefs & diseases which they carryed about them, some of them having old aches, some shrunke sinews, some old sores and cankred ulcers, some wounds more lately received, and the like, in most lamentable manner craving help and cure thereof from us: making signs, that if we did but blow upon their griefs, or but touched the diseased places, they would be whole.

Their griefs we could not but take pitty on them, and to our own desire to help them: but that (if it pleased God to open their eyes) they might understand we were but men and no gods, we used ordinary means, as lotions, emplaisters, and unguents most fitly (as far as our skils could guesse) agreeing to the natures of their griefs, beseeching God, if it made for his glory, to give cure to their diseases by these means. The like we did from time to time as they resorted to us.

Few were the dayes, wherein they were absent from us, during the whole time of our abode in that place: and ordinarily every third day, they brought their sacrifices, till such time, as they certainly understood our meaning, that we took no pleasure, but were displeased with them: whereupon their zeale abated, and their sacrificing, for a season, to our good liking ceased: notwithstanding they continued still to make their resort unto us in great abundance, and in such sort, that they oftimes forgat, to provide meate for their own sustenance; so

that

that our generall (of whom they made account as of a father) was faine to perform the the office of a father to them, relieving them with such victuals as we had provided for our selvs, as Muscles, Seales, and such like, wherein they took exceeding much content; and seeing that their sacrifices were displeasing to us, yet (hating ingratitude) they sought to recompence us, with such things as they had, which they willingly inforced upon us, though it were never so necessary or needfull for themselves to keep. 1579.

They are a people of a tractable, free, and loving nature, without guile or treachery; their bows and arrows (their only weapons, and almost all their wealth) they use use very skilfully, but yet not do any great harm with them, being by reason of their weakeness, more fit for children then for men, sending the arrow far off, nor with any great force: and yet are the men commonly so strong of body, that which 2. or 3. of our men could hardly beare, one of them would take upon his back, and without grudging carry it easily away, up hil and down hill an English mile together: they are also exceeding swift in running, and of long continuance; the use whereof is so familiar with them, that they seldome goe, but for the most part run. One thing we observed in them with admiration: that if any time, they chanced to see a fish so neer the shoare that they might reach the place without swiming, they would seldome, or never misse to take it.

After that our necessary businesses were wel dispatched, our generall with his gentlemen, and many of his company, made a journey up into the land, to see the manner of their dwelling, and to be the better acquainted with the nature & commodities of the country: their houses were all such as we have formerly described, and being many of them in one place, made severall villages here and there. The inland we found to be far different from the shoare, a goodly country and fruitful soil, stored with many blessings fit for the use of man: infinite was the company of very large and fat Deer, which there we saw

1579. by thousands as we supposed in a herd: besides a multitude of a strange kind of conies, by far exceeding them in number: their heads and bodies, in which they resemble other Conies, are but small; his taile like the taile of a Rat, exceeding long; and his feet like paws of a Want or Moale; under his chin, on ether side, he hath a bagge, into which he gathereth his meate, when he hath filled his belley abroade, that he may with it, either feed his young, or feed himself, when he lists not to travaile from his burrow: the people eate their bodies, and make great account of their skins, for their Kings holidayes coat was made of them.

This country our Generall named *Albion*, and that for two causes, the one in respect of the white banks and cliffes, which lie toward the sea: the other, that it might have some affinity, even in name also, with our own country, which was sometime so called.

Before we went from thence, our generall caused to be set up a monument of our being there; as also of her Majesties, and successors right and title to that kingdome, namely, a plate of brasse, fast nailed to a great and firm post: whereon is engraven her graces name, and the day and yeare of our arrivall there, and of the free giving up, of the province and kingdome, both by the king and people, into her Majesties hands: together with her highnesse picture, and arms in a piece of sixpence cnrrant English money, shewing it self by a hole made of purpose through the place: underneath was likewise engraven the name of our Generall, &c.

The *Spaniards* never had any dealing, or so much as set a foot in this country: the utmost of their discourses, reaching onely to many degrees Southward of this place.

And now, as the time of our departure was perceived by them to draw nigh, so did the sorrows and miseries of this people, seem to themselves to increase upon them; and the more certain they were of our going away, the more doubtfull they shewed themselves, what they might doe: so that we might easily

sily judg that that joy (being exceeding great) wherewith they 1579.
received us at our first arrivall, was clean drown'd in their excessive sorrow for our departing: for they did not only loose on a suddain all mirth, joy, glad countenance, pleasant speeches, agility of body, familiar rejoycing one with another, and all pleasure whotever flesh and bloud might be delighted in, but with sighs and sorrowings, with heavy hearts and grieved minds, they powred out wofull complaints and moanes, with bitter teares and wringing of their hands, tormenting themselves. And as men refusing all comfort, they only accounted themselves as castawaies, and those whom the gods were about to forsake: so that nothing we could say or doe, was able to ease them of their so heavy a burthen, or to deliver them from so desperate a strait, as our leaving of them did seem to them that it would cast them into.

Howbeit seeing they could not still injoy our presence, they (supposing us to be gods indeed) thought it their duties to intreat us that being absent, we would yet be mindfull of them, and making signes of their desires, that in time to come we would see them again, they stole upon us a sacrifice, and set it on fire ere we were aware: burning therein a chaine and a bunch of feathers. We laboured by all meanes possible to withhold or withdraw them, but could not prevaile, till at last we fell to prayers and singing of Psalms, whereby they were allured immediately to forget their folly, and leave their sacrifice unconsumed, suffering the fire to goe out, and imitating us in all our actions: they fell a lifting up their eyes and hands to heaven as they saw us doe.

The 23. of *July* they took a sorrowfull farewell of us, but being loath to leave us, they presently ran to the tops of the hils to keep us in their sight as long as they could, making fires before and behind, and on each side of them, burning therein (as is to be supposed) sacrifices to our departure.

Not far without this harborough, bid lye certain Islands (we called them the Islands of Saint *James*) having on them plen-

1579. tifull and great store of Seals and birds, with one of which we
July 24. fell, *July* 24. whereupon we found such provision as might
July 25. competently serve our turn for a while: we departed again the day next following, *viz. July* 25. And our Generall now considering, that the extremity of the cold not only continued but increased, the Sun being gone farther from us, and that the wind blowing still (as it did at first) from the northwest, cut off all of finding a passage through the northern parts, thought it necessary to loose no time; and therefore with generall consent of all, bent his course directly to runne with the Islands of the *Moluccas*. And so having nothing in our view but aire and sea, without sight of any land for the space of full 68. days together, we continued our course through the main Ocean,
Sept. 30. till *September* 30. following, on which day we fell in kenne of certain Islands, lying about eight degrees to the Northward of the line.

From these Islands presently upon the discovery of us, came a great number of canows, having each of them in some foure, in some six, in some foureteen or fifteen men, bringing with them Coquos, fish, Potatoes, and certain fruits to small purpose.

There canows were made after the fashion, that the canows of all the rest of the Islands of *Moluccas* for the most part are: that is, of one tree, hollowed within with great art and cunning being made so smooth both within and without, that they bore a glass, as if it were a harnesse most finely burnished: a prow and stern they had of one fashion, yeilding inward in manner of a semicircle, of a great height, and hanged full of certain white and glistering shels for bravery: on each side of their canows, lay out two pieces of Timber about a yard and half long, more or less according to the capacity of their boat. At the ends whereof was fastned crossewise a great cane, the use whereof was to keep their canows from overthrowing, and that they might be equally born up on each side.

The people themselves have the neather parts of their ears

cut

cut round or circlewise, hanging down very low upon their cheeks, wherein they hang things of a reasonable weight: the nails on the fingers of some of them, were at least an inch long and their teeth as black as pitch: the colour whereof they use to renew by often eating of an herb, with a kind of powder, which in a cane they carry about them for the same purpose. The first sort & company of those canows being come to our ship (which then by reason of a scant wind made a little way) very subtilly and against their natures, began in peace to traffique with us, giving us one thing for another very orderly, intending (as we perceived, hereby to work a greater mischief to us: intreating us by signs most earnestly to draw neerer towards the shoare, that they might (if possible) make the easier prey both of the ship and us. But these passing away, and others continually resorting, we were quickly able to guesse at them what they were: for if they received any thing once into their hands, they would neither give recompence nor restitution of it, but thought what ever they could finger to be their own: expecting alwaies with brows of brass to receive more, but would part with nothing: yea being rejected for their bad dealing, as those with whom we would have no more to do using us so evilly, they could not be satisfied till they had given the attempt to revenge themselves, because we would not give them whatsoever they would have for nothing: and having stones good store in their canows, let flie a many of them against us. It was far from our Generals meaning to requite their malice by like injury. Yet that they might know he had power to do them harm (if he had lifted) he caused a great peece to be shot off, not to hurt them but to affright them. Which wrought the desired effect amongst them, for at the noise thereof, they every own leaped out of his canow into the water, and diving under the keele of their boats, stayed them from going any way till our ship was gone a good way from them. Then they all lightly recovered into their canows, and got them with speed toward the shoare. 1579.

Mor-

1579. Notwithstanding other new companies (but all of the same mind) continually made resort upon vs. And seeing that there was no good to begot by violence they put on a shew of seeming honestie, and offering in shew to deale with vs by way of exchange; under that pretence they cunningly fell a filching of what they could, and one of them puld a dagger & knives from one of our mens girdles, and being required to restore it again, he rather used what meanes he could to catch at more. Neither could we at all be rid of this ungracious company, till we made some of them feele some smart as well as terror: and so we left that place by all passengers to bee known hereafter by the name of the *Island of Theeves*.

October 3 Till the 3. of *October* we could not get cleere of these consorts, but from thence we continued our course without sight
Octob. 16. of land till the 16. of the same moneth, when we fell with
Octob. 21. foure Islands standing in 7. de. 5. mi. to the northward of the line. We coasted them till the 21. day, and then anchored and
Octob. 22. watered upon the biggest of them called *Mindanao*. The 22. of *October* as we past between 2. Islands, about six or eight leagues south of *Mindanao*, there came from thence two cannows to have talked with us, and we would willingly have talked with them, but there arose so much wind that put us
Octob. 25. from them to the southwards. *October* 25. we passed by the Island named *Talao*, in 3. deg. 40. min. we saw to the North-
Octob. 30. ward of it three or foure other Islands, *Teda*, *Selan*, *Saran*, (3. Ilands so named to us by an *Indian*) the middle whereof stands
Novem. 1 in 3. deg. we past the last save one of these, and 1. day of the
Novem. 3 following moneth in like manner, we past the Isle *Suaro*, in 1. deg. 30. mi. and the the 3. of *November* we came in sight of the Islands of the *Moluccaes* as we desired.

These are foure high picked Islands, their names, *Tirenate*, *Tidore*, *Matchan*, *Batchan*, all of them very fruitfull, and yeilding abundance of Cloves, whereof we furnished our selves of as much as we desired at very cheap rate. At the East of them lyes a very great Island called *Gillola*.

We

We directed our course to have gone to *Tidore*, but in coasting along a little Iſland belonging to the King of *Terenate*, *Novemb.* 4. his Deputy or Viceroy with all expedition came off to our Ship in a Canow, and without any fear or doubting of our good meaning came preſently aboard. Who after ſome conference with our Generall, intreated him by any meanes to runne with *Terenate*, not with *Tidore*, aſſuring him that his King would be wondrous glad of his comming, and be ready to doe for him what he could, and what our Generall in reaſon ſhould require: For which purpoſe he himſelfe would that night be with his King to carry him the news: with whom if he once deals, he ſhould find, that as he was a King ſo his word ſhould ſtand; whereas if he dealt with the *Portugals* (who had the command of *Tidore*) he ſhould find in them nothing but deceit and treachery. And beſides that if he went to *Tidore* before he came to *Terenate*, then would his King have nothing to doe with us, for he held the *Portugall* as an Enemy. On theſe perſwaſions our Generall reſolved to run with *Terenate*, where the next day very early in the morning we came to anchor: And preſently, our Generall ſent a meſſenger to the King with a velvet cloak for a preſent and token that his comming ſhould be in peace: and that he required no other thing at his hands, but that (his Victuals being ſpent in ſo long a Voyage) he might have ſupply from him by way of traffique and exchange of Merchandiſe (wherof he had ſtore of divers ſorts) of ſuch things as he wanted. Which he thought he might be the bolder to require at his hands, both for that the thing was lawfull, and that he offered him no prejudice or wrong therein, as alſo becauſe he was entreated to repaire to that place by his Viceroy at *Mutir*, who aſſured him of neceſſary proviſion in ſuch manner as now he required the ſame.

Before this, the Viceroy according to his promiſe had been with the King, ſignifying unto him what a mighty Prince and Kingdome we belonged unto, what good things the King might receive from us, not onely now; but for hereafter by way of

traffique; yea what honour and benefit it might be to him, to be
1579. in league and friendship with so noble and famous a Prince as we served: And farther what a discouragement it would be to the *Portugals* his Enemies to hear and see it. In hearing wherof the King was so presently moved to the well liking of the matter, that before our Messenger could come half the way, he had sent the Viceroy with divers others of his Nobles and Councellors to our Generall, with speciall message that he should not only have what things he needed, or would require with peace and friendship, but that he would willingly entertaine amity with so famous and renowned a Prince as was ours, and that if it seemed good in her eyes to accept of it, he would sequester the commodities and traffique of his whole Island from others, especially from his enemies the *Portugals* (from whom he had nothing but by the Sword) and reserve it to the entercourse of our Nation, if we would embrace it: In token whereof he had now sent to our Generall his Signet, and would within short time after, come in his owne person with his brethren and Nobles with Boates or Canows into our Ship, and be a meanes of bringing her into a safer Harbour.

While they were delivering their message to us, our Messenger was come unto the Court, who being met by the way by certaine noble personages, was with great solemnity conveyed into the Kings presence; at whose hands he was most friendly and graciously entertained, and having delivered his errand together with his present unto the King, the King seemed to him to judge himselfe blame-worthy that he had not sooner hasted in person to present himselfe to our Generall, who came so far and from so great a Prince; And presently with all expedition, he made ready himselfe with the chiefest of all his States and Councellors to make repair unto us.

The manner of his coming as it was Princely, so truly it seemed to us very strange and marvelous; serving at the present not so much to set out his owne royall and kingly state (which was great) as to do honour to her Highnesse to whom we belonged wherein

wherein how willingly he imployed himselfe, the Sequel will make manifest. 1579.

First therefore, before his coming, did he send off three great and large Canowes, in each whereof, were certain of the greatest personaegs that were about him, attired all of them in white Lawn, or cloth of Calecut, having over their heads, from one end of the Canow to the other, a covering of thin and fine mats, born up by a frame made of Reeds, under which every man sat in order according to his dignity; the hoary heads of many of them, set forth the greater reverence due to their persons, and manifestly shewed, that the King used the advise of a grave and prudent Counsell in his affaires. Besides these, were divers others, young and comely men, a great number attired in white as were the other, but with manifest differences: having their places also under the same covering, but in inferior order, as their calling required.

The rest of the men were Souldiers, who stood in comely order round about on both sides; on the outside of whom, againe did sit the rowers in certain galleries, which being three on each side all alongst the Canow, did lie off from the side therof, some three or four Yards, one being orderly builded lower then the other: in every of which Galleries was an equall number of Barcks, whereon did sit the Rowers, about the number of fourscore in one Canow: In the forepart of each Canow, sat two men, the one holding a Tabret, the other a peece of Brasse, whereon they both at once stroke; and observing a due time and reasonable space betweene each stroke, by the sound thereof, directed the Rowers to keepe their stroke with their Oares; as on the contrary, the Rowers ending their stroke with a song, gave warning to the others to strike againe; and so continued they their way with marvelous swiftnesse: neither were their Canows naked or unfurnished of warlike munition, they had each of them, at least one small cast piece of about a yard in length mounted upon a stock, which was set upright; besids every man except the Rowers, had his Sword, Dagger, and Targer,

and some of them some other weapons, as Lances, Callivers, Bowes, Arrows, and many Darts.

These Canowes comming neere our Ship in order, rowed round about us one after another; and the men as they passe by us, did us a kind of homage with great solemnity, the greatest Personages beginning first, with reverend countenance and behaviour to bow their bodies even to the ground: which done, they put our owne messenger aboard us againe, and signified to us that their King (who himselfe was comming) had sent them before him to conduct our Ship into a better roade, desiring a Halser to be given them forth, that they might employ their service as their King commanded, in towing our Ship therewith to the place assigned.

The King himselfe was not far behind, but he also with six grave and ancient Fathers in his Canow approching, did at once together with them, yeeld us a reverend kind of obeysance in far more humble manner, then was to be expected; he was of a tall stature, very corpulent and well set together, of a very Princely and gratious countenance; his respect amongst his owne was such, that neither his Viceroy of *Mutir* aforenamed, nor any other of his Counsellors, durst speake unto him but upon their knees, not rising againe till they were licenced.

Whose comming as it was to our Generall, no small cause of good liking, so was he received in the best manner we could, answerable unto his state: our Ordnance thundred, which we mixed with great store of small shot, among which sounding our trumpets and other instruments of musick, both of still and loud noise, wherwith he was so much delighted, that requesting our musick to come into the Boat, he joyned his Canow to the same, & was towed at least a whole hour together, with the boat at the sterne of our Ship: Besides this our Generall sent him such presents, as he thought, might both requite his courtesie already received, and worke a farther confirmation of that good liking and friendship already begun.

The King being thus in musicall paradise, and enjoying that where-

wherewith he was ſo highly pleaſed; his brother named *Moro* with no leſſe bravery, then any of the reſt, accompanied alſo with a great number of gallant followers, made the like repair, and gave us like reſpect; and his homage done he fell a ſterne of us, till we came to anchor: neither did our Generall leave his courteſie unrewarded, but bountifully pleaſed him alſo before we parted.

The King as ſoone as we were come to anchor, craved pardone to be gone, and ſo tooke leave, promiſing us, that the next day he would come aboard, and in the meane time would prepare and ſend ſuch Victuals as were requiſite and neceſſary for our proviſion.

Accordingly the ſame night, and the morrow following, we received what was there to be had, by way of traffique, *to wit*, Rice in pretty quantity, Hens, Sugar-canes, imperfect and liquid Sugar, a fruit which they call *Figo* (*Magellane* cals it a Fig of a ſpan long, but is no other then that which the *Spaniards* and *Portugals* have named *Plantanes*) *Cocoes* and a kind of meale which they call *Sago*, made of the tops of certaine trees, taſting in the mouth like ſowre curdes, but melts away like Sugar; whereof they make a kinde of cake which will keepe good at leaſt ten yeers; of this laſt we made the greateſt quantity of our proviſion: for a few Cloves we did alſo traffique, whereof for a ſmall matter, we might have had greater ſtore, then we could well tell where to beſtow: but our Generals care was that the Ship ſhould not be too much peſtered or anoyed therewith.

At the time appointed our Generall (having ſet all things in order to receive him) looked for the Kings returne, who failing both in time and promiſe, ſent his Brother to make his excuſe, and to intreat our Generall to come on ſhoar; his brother being the while to remain aboard, as a pawne for his ſafe reſtoring: our Generall could willingly have conſented, if the King himſelfe had not firſt broke his word the conſideration whereof, bred an utter diſliking in the whole company, who by no

1579. meanes would give conſent, he ſhould hazard himſelfe, eſpeciall, for that the Kings Brother had uttered certaine words, in ſecret conference with our Generall aboard his Cabbin, which bred no ſmall ſuſpition of ill intent; our General being thus reſolved not to goe a ſhoar at that time, reſerved the Viceroy for a pledge, and ſo ſent certaine of his Gentlemen to the Court, both to accompauy the Kings Brother, and alſo with ſpeciall meſſage to the King himſelfe.

They being come ſomewhat neere unto the Caſtle, were received by another Brother of the Kings, and certaine others of the greateſt States and conducted with great honour towards the Caſtle, where being brought into a large and faire houſe, they ſaw gathered together a great multitude of people, by ſuppoſition at leaſt a thouſand, the chief whereof were placed round about the Houſe, according as it ſeemed to their degrees and calling, the reſt remained without.

The Houſe was in forme four ſquare, covered all over with cloth of divers colours, not much unlike our uſuall Pentadoes borne upon a frame of Reeds, the ſides being open from the groundſell to the covering, and furniſhed with ſeates round about: it ſeemes it was there Councell houſe and not commonly employed to any other uſe.

At the ſide of this houſe next unto the Caſtle was ſeated the chaire of ſtate, having directly over it, and extending very largly every way, a very faire and rich Canopy, as the ground alſo for ſome ten or twelve paces compaſſe, was covered with cloth of Arras.

Whileſt our Gentlemen attended in this place the comming of the King, which was about the ſpace of halfe an hour, they had the better opportunity to obſerve theſe things; as alſo that before the Kings comming, there were already ſet threeſcore noble grave and ancient perſonages, all of them reported to be of the Kings privy Councell; at the the nether end of the houſe were placed a great company of young men, of comely perſonage and attire. Without the houſe on the right ſide, ſtood four

ancient

ancient comely hoare-headed men, clothed all in red downe to the ground, but attired on their heads not much unlike the *Turks*; these they called *Romans*, or Strangers, who lay as Lidgiers there to keepe continuall traffique with this people: there were also two *Turks* one *Italian* as Lidgiers; and last of all one *Spaniard*, who being freed by the Kings out of the hands of the *Portugals*, in the recovering of the Island, served him now in stead of a Souldier. 1579.

The King at last coming from the Castle with 8. or 10. more grave Senators following him, had a very rich Canopy (adorned in the middest with Embossings of Gold) borne over him, and was guarded with 12. Lances the points turned downward: our men (accompanied with *Moro* the Kings brother) arose to meet him, and he very graciously did welcome and entertain them.

He was for Person, such as we have before described him, of low voice, temperate in speech, of Kingly demeanour, and a *Moore* by Nation. His attire was after the fashion of the rest of his Country, but far more sumptuous, as his condition and state required: from the Waste to the ground, was all Cloth of Gold, and that very rich; his Legs bare, but on his Feet a paire of Shooes of Cordivant died Red: in the attire of his head, were finely wreathed in divers rings of plated Gold, of an inch, or an inch and halfe in bredth, which made a fair and princely shew, somewhat resembling a crowne in forme; about his necke he had a chaine of perfect Gold, the linkes very great and one fold double; on his left hand was a Diamond, an Emerald, a Ruby, and a Turky, four very fair and perfect jewels; on his right hand in one Ring, a big and perfect Turky, and in another Ring many Diamonds of a smaller size, very artificiall set and couched together.

As thus he sate in his Chaire of State, at his right side there stood a Page with a very costly fan (richly embrodered and beset with Saphires) breating and gathering the aire to refresh the King, the place being very hot, both by reason of the Sun, and the assembly of so great a multitude. After a while our gentlemen

men having delivered their meſſage, and received anſwer, were licenced to depart, and were ſafely conducted backe againe, by one of the chiefe of the Kings Councell, who had charge from the King himſelfe to performe the ſame.

Our Gentlemen obſerving the Caſtle as well as they could, could not conceive it to be a place of any great force two onely Canons they there ſaw, and thoſe at that preſent untraverſable becauſe unmounted. Theſe with all other furniture of like ſort which they have, they have gotten them from the *Portugals*, by whom the Caſtle it ſelf was alſo builded, whiles they inhabited that place and Iſland. Who ſeeking to ſettle a tyrannous goverment (as in other places ſo) over this people, and not contenting themſelves with a better eſtate then they deſerved (except they might (as they thought) make ſure worke by leaving none of the royall blood alive, who ſhould make challenge to the Kingdome) cruelly murthered the King himſelfe (father to him who now raignes) and intended the like to all his ſons. Which cruelty inſtead of eſtabliſhing brought ſuch a ſhaking on their uſurped eſtate, that they were fain, without covenanting to carry away Goods, Munition, or any thing elſe to quit the place and the whole Iſland to ſave their lives.

For the preſent King with his brethren in revenge of their fathers murther, ſo beſtirred themſelves, that the *Portugall* was wholly driven from that Iſland, and glad that he yet keeps footing in *Tidore*. Theſe four yeeres this King hath been encreaſing, and was (as was affirmed) at that preſent, Lord of an hundred Iſlands thereabout; and was even now preparing his forces to hazard a chance with the *Portugals* for *Tidore* it ſelfe.

The People are *Moores*, whoſe Religion conſiſts much in certaine ſuperſtitious obſervations of new Moones, and certaine ſeaſons with a rigid and ſtrickt kind of faſting. We had experience hereof in the Viceroy and his retinue who lay aboard us all the time for the moſt part during our abode in this place: who during their preſcribed time, would neither eat nor drinke, not ſo much as a cup of cold water in the day (ſo zealous are they

in

in their selfe devised worship) but yet in the night would eate 1579.
three times and that very largely. This *Terenate* stands in 27. min. North latitude.

While we rode at anchor in the harbour of *Terenate*, besides the Natives there come aboard us another, a goodly Gentleman, very well accompanied with his Interpreter, to view our Ship, and to conferre with our Generall; he was apparelled much after our manner most neat and Courtlike; his carriage the most respective, and full of discreet behaviour that ever we had seen; He told us that he was himselfe but a stranger in those Islands, being a naturall of the Province of *Paghia* in *China*; his name, *Pausaos* of the family of *Hombu*; of which family there had 11. raigned in continuall succession these two hundred years, and King *Boxog* by the death of his elder brother (who died by a fall from his Horse) the right full heire of all *China*, is the twelfth of this race, he is 22. years of age; his Mother yet living: he hath a Wife, and by her one Son: he is well beloved, and highly honoured of all his subjects, and lives in great peace from any feare of Forreign invasion: but it was not this mans fortune to enjoy his part of this happinesse both of his King and Country, as he most desired.

For being accused of a capitall crime whereof (though free) yet he could not evidently make his Innocency appeare, and knowing the peremptory justice of *China*, to be irrevocable, if he should expect the sentence of the Judges; he before hand made suite to his King, that it would please him to commit his trial to Gods providence and judgement, and to that end to permit him to travel, on this condition, that if he brought not home some worthy Intelligence, such as his Majestie had never had before, and were most fit to be known, and most honourable for *China*, he should for ever live an Exile, or else dye for daring to set foot againe in his owne Country: for he was assured that the God of Heaven had care of Innocency.

The King granted his suite, and now he had been three yeares abroad, and at this present came from *Tidore* (where he had re-

1579. mained two Moneths) to see the *English* Generall, of whom he heard such strange things, and from him (if it pleased God to afford it) to learne some such Intelligence as might make way for his returne into his Country, and therefore he earnestly intreated our Generall, to make relation to him of the occasion, way, and manner of his comming so far from *England* thither, with the manifold Occurrences that had happened to him by the way.

Our Generall gave ample satisfaction to each part of his request; the stranger harkned with great attention and delight to his discourse, and as he naturally excelled in memory (besides his help of Art to better the same) so he firmely printed it in his mind, and with great reverence thanked God, who had so unexpectedly brought him, to the notice of such admirable things. Then fell he to intreate our Generall with many most earnest and vehement perswasions, that he would be content to see his Country before his departure any farther Westward, that it should be a most pleasant, most honourable, and most profitable thing for him that he should gain hereby the notice, & carry home the description of one of the most ancient, mightiest and richest Kingdoms in the world. Hereupon he took occasion to relate the number and greatnesse of the Provinces, with the rare Commodities and good things they yeelded; the number, stately lines, and riches of their Cities, with what abundance of Men, Victuals, Munition, and all manner of necessaries & delightful things they were stored with: In particular, touching Ordnance and great Guns (the late invention of a scab shind *Frier* amongst us in *Europe*) he related that in *Sunuien* (by some called *Quinzai*) which is the chiefest City of all *China*, they had brasse Ordnance of all sorts (much easier to be traversed then ours were, and so perfectly made that they would hit a shilling) above two thousand yeers agoe. With many other worthy things which our Generals own experience (if it would please him to make triall) would (better then his relation) assure him of. The prize would shortly serve very fitly to carry him thither

and

andhe himself would accompany him al the way. He accounted himselfe a happy man, that he had but seen and spoken with us; the relation of it might perhaps serve him to recover favour in his Country; but if he could prevaile with our Generall himselfe to goe thither, he doubted not but it would be a meanes of his great advancement, and increase of honour with his King. Notwithstanding our Generall could not on any such perswasions be induced, and so the stranger parted sorry, that he could not prevaile in his request, yet exceeding glad of the Intelligence he had learned. 1579.

By the ninth of *November* having gotten what provision the place could affoord us, we then set sayle; and considering that our Ship for want of trimming was now growne foule, that our caske and vessels for water were much decayed; and that divers other things stood in need of reparation; our next care was, how we might fall with such a place where with safety we might a while stay for the redressing of these inconveniencies. The calmnesse of the winds, which are almost continuall before the comming of the brize (which was not yet expected) perswaded us it was the fittest time that we could take. *Nov.* 9.

With this resolution we sailed along till *November* 14. at what time we arrived at a little Iland (to the Southward of *Celebes*) standing in 1. deg. 40. min. towards the pole antarticke; which being without Inhabitants, gave us the better hope of quiet abode. We anchored, and finding the place convenient for our purposes (there wanting nothing here which we stood in need of, but onely water which we were faine to fetch from another Iland somewhat farther to the South) made our abode here for six and twenty whole dayes together. *Nov.* 14.

The first thing we did, we pitched our Tents and intrenched our selves as strongly as we could upon the shoare, least at any time perhaps we might have been disturbed by the Inhabitants of the greater Iland which lay not far to the Westward of us; after we had provided thus for our security, we landed our Goods, and had a Smiths Forge set up, both for the making of

ſome neceſſary Shipworke, and for the repairing of ſome Iron-
1579. hooped Caskes, without which they could not long have ſerved our uſe: and for that our Smiths Coals were all ſpent long before this time; there was order given and followed for the burning of Charcoale, by which that want might be ſupplyed.

We trimd our Ship, and performed our other buſineſſes to our content. The place affording us not onely all neceſſaries (which we had not of our owne before) thereunto, but alſo wonderfull refreſhing to our wearied bodies, by the comfortable reliefe and excellent proviſion that here we found, whereby of ſickly, weake, and decayed (as many of us ſeemed to be before our comming hither we in ſhort ſpace grew all of us to be ſtrong, luſty, and healthfull perſons. Beſides this, we had rare experience of Gods wonderfull wiſedome in many rare and admirable creatures which here we ſaw.

The whole Iſland is a through grown wood, the trees for the moſt part are of large and high ſtature, very ſtraight and clean without bowes, ſave onely in the very top. The leaves whereof are not much unlike our Brooms in *England*: Among theſe Trees, night by night did ſhew themſelves an infinite ſwarme of Firie-ſeeming wormes flying in the aire, whoſe bodies (no bigger then an ordinary Flye) did make a ſhew, and give ſuch light as if every twig on every Tree had been a lighted Candle: or as if that place had beene the Starry Sphear. To theſe we may adde the relation of another, almoſt as ſtrange a creature, which here we ſaw, and that was an innumerable multitude of huge Bats or Reare-mice, equalling or rather exceeding a good Hen in bigneſſe. They flie with marvelous ſwiftneſſe, but their flight is very ſhort; and when they light, they hang onely by the bowes with their backs downeward.

Neither may we without ingratitude (by reaſon of the ſpecial uſe we made of them) omit to ſpeak of the huge multitude of a certaine kind of Crayfiſh, of ſuch a ſize, that one was ſufficient to ſatisfie four hungry men at a dinner, being a very good and reſtorative meat; the ſpeciall means (as we conceived it) of our increaſe of health. They

They are as farre as we could perceive, utter ſtrangers to the Sea, living alwayes on the Land, where they worke themſelves earths, as doe the conies, or rather they dig great and huge caves under the rootes of the moſt huge and monſtrous Trees, where they lodge themſelves by companies together. Of the ſame ſort and kind, we found in other places, about the Iland *Celebes* ſome that for want of other refuge, when we came to take them, did clime up into trees to hide themſelves, whether we were enforced to climb after them, if we would have them, which we would not ſtick to do rather then to be withnut them: this Iſland we called *Crab-Iſland*. 1579.

All neceſſary cauſes of our ſtaying longer in this place being at laſt finiſhed, our Generall prepared to be in a readineſſe, to take the firſt advantage of the comming of the brize or winde which we expected; and having the day before, furniſhed our ſelves with freſh water from the other Iſland, and taken in proviſion of Wood and the like: *December* 12. we put to Sea directing our courſe toward the Weſt: the 16. day we had ſight of the Iſland *Celebes* or *Silebis*, but having a bad wind, and being intangled among many Ilands, incumbred alſo with many other difficulties, & ſome dangers, & at laſt meeting with a deep Bay, out of which we could not in three dayes turne out againe, we could not by any meanes recover the North of *Silebis*, or continue on our courſe farther Weſt, but were inforced to alter the ſame toward the South; finding that courſe alſo to be both difficult and very dangerous, by reaſon of many ſhoales, which lay far off here and there among the Iſlands, inſomuch, that in all our paſſages from *England* hitherto, we had never more care to keepe our ſelves afloat, and from ſticking on them: thus were we forced to beat up and downe with extraordinary care and circumſpection till *January* 9. at which time, we ſuppoſed that we had at laſt attained a free paſſage, the land turning evidently in our ſight about to Weſtward, and the Winde being enlarged followed us as we deſired with a reaſonable Gale. *Dec.* 12. *Dec.* 16. *Jan.* 9.

When loe on a ſudden, when we leaſt ſuſpected no ſhew or

1579. suspition of danger appearing to us, and we were now sailing onward with full sails, in the beginning of the first watch of the said day at night, even in a moment our ship was laid up fast upon a desperate shoal, with no other likelihood in appearance, but that we with her must there presently perish: there being no probability how any thing could be saved, or any Person scape alive.

The unexpectednesse of so extreame a danger, presently roused us up to looke about us, but the more we looked, the lesse hope we had of getting clear of it againe, so that nothing now presenting it selfe to our mindes, but the ghastly appearance of instant death, affording no respite or time pausing, called upon us to turne our thoughts another way, to renounce the World, to deny our selves, and to commend our selves into the mercifull hands of our most gracious God; to this purpose we presently fell prostrate, and with joyned prayers sent up unto the throne of grace, humbly besought Almighty God, to extend his mercy unto us in his Son *Christ Jesus*; and so preparing as it were our necks unto the blocke, we every minute expected the finall stroke to be given unto us.

Notwithstanding that we expected nothing but iminent death, yet (that we might not seeme to tempt God, by leaving any second meanes unattempted which he afforded) presently as soon as prayers were ended, our General (exhorting us to have the especialleſt care of the better part, *to wit*, the Soule, and adding many comfortable speeches of the joyes of that other life, which we now alone looked for) incouraged us all to bestirre our selves, shewing us the way thereto by his owne example; and first of all the Pump being wel plyed, and the ship freed of Water, we found our Leakes to be nothing increased, which though it gave us no hope of deliverance, yet it gave us some hope of respite, insomuch, as it assured us that the Bulke was sound, which truly we acknowledged to be an immediate providence of God alone, insomuch, as no strength of wood and Iron could have possibly born so hard and violent a shock, as our

Ship

Ship did, dashing herselfe under full saile against the Rocks, except the extraordinary hand of God, had supported the same. 1579.

Our next assay was for good ground and anchor-hold, to Seaward of us (whereon to hale) by which meanes if by any, our Generall put us in comfort, that there was yet left some hope to cleer our selves; in his owne person, he therefore undertooke the charge of sounding, and but even a Boats length from the Ship, he found that the bottom could not by any length of line be reached unto; so that the beginnings of hope, which we were willing to have conceived before, were by this meanes quite dasht againe; yea, our misery seemed to be increased, for whereas at first we could looke for nothing but a present end, that expectation was now turned, into the awaiting for a lingring death, of the two, the far more fearefull to be chosen; one thing fell out happily for us, that the most of our men did not conceive this thing, which had they done, they would in all likelihood have been so much discouraged, that their sorrow would the more disable them, to have sought the remedy; our Generall with those few others, that could judge of the event wisely, dissembling the same, and giving in the meantime cheerfull speeches, and good incouragements unto the rest.

For whiles it semed to be a clear case, that our Ship was so fast moared, that she could not stirre; it necessarily followed, that either we were there to remaine on the place with her; or else leaving her to commit our selves in a most poore and helplesse state to seeke some other place of stay and refuge, the better of which two choices, did carry with it the appearance of worse then one thousand deaths.

As touching our Ship this was the comfort that she could give us, that she her selfe lying there confined already upon the hard and pinching Rocks, did tell us plaine, that she continually expected her speedy dispatch, as soone as the Sea and windes should come, to be the severe Executioners of that heavy judgement, by the appointment of the eternall judge alrea-

dy

1579. dy given upon her, who had committed her there to Adamantine bounds in a moſt narrow priſon, againſt their comming for that purpoſe: ſo that if we would ſtay with her, we muſt periſh with her; or if any by any yet unperceivable meanes, ſhould chance to be delivered, his eſcape muſt needes be a perpetuall miſery, it being far better to have periſhed together, then with the loſſe and abſence of his friends, to live in a ſtrange Land: whether a ſolirary life (the better choice) among wild Beaſts, as a Bird on the Mountaines without all comfort, or among the barbarous people of the Heathen, in intollerable bondage both of body and mind.

And put the caſe that her day of deſtruction ſhould be deferred, longer then either reaſon could perſwade us, or in any likelihood could ſeeme poſſible (it being not the power of Earthly things to indure what ſhe had ſuffred already) yet could our abode there profit us nothing, but increaſe our wretchedneſſe, and enlarge our ſorrows, for as her ſtore and Victuals were not much (ſufficient to ſuſtaine us onely ſome few dayes, without hope of having any increaſe, no not ſo much as a cup of cold water) ſo muſt it inevitably come to paſſe, that we (as children in the Mothers Womb) ſhould be driven even to eat the fleſh from of our owne Arms, ſhe being no longer able to ſuſtaine us; and how horrible a thing this would have proved, is eaſie by any one to be derceived.

And whither (had we departed from her) ſhould we have received any comfort; nay the very impoſſibility of going, appeared to be no leſſe, then thoſe other before mentioned: our Boat was by no meanes able at once to carry above 20. perſons with any ſafety, and we were 58 in all, the neereſt Land was ſix leagues from us, and the winde from the ſhoar directly bent againſt us; for ſhould we have thought of ſetting ſome a ſhoare, and after that to have fetched the reſt, there being no place thereabout without Inhabitants, the firſt that had landed muſt firſt have fallen into the hand of the Enemy, and ſo the reſt in order, and though perhaps we might eſcape the Sword, yet would

would our life have been worse then death, not alone in respect 1579.
of our wofull captivity, and bodily miseries, but most of all in respect of our Christian liberty, being to be deprived of all publique meanes of serving the true God, and continually grieved with the horrible impieries and divellish Idolatries of the Heathen.

Our misery being thus manifest, the very consideration wherof must needs have shaken flesh and blood, if faith in Gods promises had not mightily sustained us, we past the night with earnest longings that the day would once appeare, the meane time we spent in often prayers and other godly exercises, thereby comforting our selves, and refreshing our hearts, striving to bring our selves to an humble submission under the hand of God, and to a referring our selves wholly to his good will and pleasure.

The day therefore at length appearing, and it being almost full Sea about that time, after we had given thankes to God for his forbearing of us hitherto, and had with teares called upon him to blesse our labours; we againe renewed our travell, to see if we could now possibly find any anchor-hold, which we had formerly sought in vaine. But this second attempt proved as fruitlesse as the former, and left us nothing to trust to, but prayers and tears seeing it appeared impossible that ever the forecast, councell, pollicy, or power of man could ever effect the delivery of our Ship, except the Lord onely miraculously should do the same.

It was therefore presently motioned, and by generall voyce determined to commend our case to God alone, leaving our selves wholly in his hand; to spill or save us as seeme best to his gracious wisedome. And that our faith might be the better strengthned, and the comfortable apprehension of Gods mercy in Christ be more clearly felt; we had a Sermon, and the Sacrament of the body and blood of our Saviour celebrated.

After this sweet repast was thus received, and other holy exercises adjoyned were ended, lest we should seeme guilty in any

1579. reſpect for uſing all lawfull means we could not invent; we fell to one other practiſe yet unaſſayed, *to wit*, to unloading of our Ship by caſting ſome of her goods into the Sea; which thing as it was attempted moſt willingly, ſo was it diſpatched in very ſhort time. So that even thoſe things which we before this time nor any other in our caſe could be without, did now ſeeme as things onely worthy to be deſpiſed; yea, we were herein ſo forward, that neither our munition for defence, nor the very meale for ſuſtentation of our lives could find favour with us, but every thing as it firſt came to hand went overboard, aſſuring our ſelves of this, that if it pleaſed God once to deliver us out of that moſt deſperate ſtrait wherein we were, he would fight for us againſt our Enemies, neither would he ſuffer us to periſh for want of bread. But when all was done, it was not any of our endeavours, but Gods onely hand that wrought our delivery; 'twas he alone that brought us even under the very ſtroke of death; 't was he alone that ſaid unto us, Returne againe ye ſons of men; 'twas he alone that ſet us at liberty again, that made us ſafe & free, after that we had remained in the former miſerable condition, the full ſpace of twenty hours, to his glorious name be the everlaſting praiſe.

The manner of our delivery (for the relation of it will eſpecially be expected) was onely this. The place whereon we ſat ſo faſt was a firme Rock in a cleft, whereof it was we ſtucke on the Larboardſide, at low Water there was not above ſix foot depth in all on the Starboard, within little diſtance as you have heard no bottome to be found, the Brize during the whole time that we thus were ſtayed, blew ſomewhat ſtiffe directly againſt our broad ſide, and ſo perforce kept the Ship upright: It pleaſed God in the beginning of the tide, while the water was yet almoſt at loweſt, to ſlacke the ſtiffneſſe of the Wind; and now our Ship who required thirteene foote water to make her fleet, and had not at that time on the one ſide above ſeven at moſt, wanting her prop on the other ſide, which had too long already kept her up, fell a heeling towards the deepe Wa-

ter,

ter, and by that meanes freed her Keele and made us glad men. 1579.

This shoale is at least three or four leagues in length, it lyes in two deg. lacking three or foure minutes South latitude. The day of this deliverance was the tenth of *January*. *Jan.* 10

Of all the dangers that in our whole Voyage we met with, this was the greatest, but it was not the last as may appeare by what ensueth. Neither could we indeed for a long season free our selves from the continuall care and feare of them; nor could we ever come to any convenient anchoring, but were continually for the most part tost amongst the many Islands and shoales (which lye in infinite number round about on the South parts of *Celebes*) till the eighth day of the following Moneth.

Jan. 12. being not able to beare our sayles by reason of the tempest and fearing of the dangers, we let fall our anchors upon a shoal in 3. deg. 30. min. *Jan.* 14. we were gotten a little farther South, whereat an Island in 4. deg. 6 min. we againe cast anchor and spent a day in watering and wooding. After this we met with foule weather, Westerly winds, and dangerous shoales for many dayes together; insomuch, that we were utterly weary of this coast of *Sillebis*, and thought best to bear with *Timor*. The Southermost cape of *Sillebis* stands in 5. deg. that side the line. *Jan.* 12. *Jan.* 14.

But of this coast of *Sillebis* we could not so easily clear our selves. The 20. of *Janu.* we were forced to run with a small Island not far from thence; where having sent our Boat a good distance from us to search out a place where we might anchor: we were suddenly environed with no small extremities, for there arose a most violent, yea an intollerable flaw and storme out of the Southwest against us, making us (who were on a Lee shoar amongst most dangerous and hidden shoales) to feare extreamly not onely the losse of our Boat and Men, but the present losse of our selves, our Ship and goods, or the casting of those men whom God should spare into the hands of Infidels. Which misery could not by any Power or Industry of ours have been avoided, if the mercifull goodnesse of God had not (by staying the outragious extremities wherewith we were set *Jan.* 20.

1579. upon) wrought our preſent delivery, by whoſe unſpeakable mercy our men and Boat alſo were unexpected, yet ſafely, reſtored unto us.

We gat off from this place as well as we could, and continued on our courſe till the 26. day, when the winde tooke us, very ſtrong againſt us, Weſt and Weſt Southweſt, ſo as that we could beare no more ſaile, till the end of that Moneth was full expired.

Jan. 26.

Feb. 1. *February* 1. we ſaw very high land, and as it ſeemed well inhabited, we would faine have borne with it to have got ſome ſuccour, but the weather was ſo ill, that we could find no Harbour, and we were very fearfull of adventuring our ſelves too farre, amongſt the many dangers which were neere the ſhoar. The Feb. 3. third day alſo we ſaw a little Iſland, but being unable to bear any ſaile, but onely to lye at Hull, we were by the ſtorme carried Feb. 6. away, and could not fetch it. *Febrnary* 6. we ſaw five Iſlands, one of them towards the Eaſt, and foure towards the Weſt of us, one bigger then another, at the biggeſt of which we caſt anchor, and the next day watred and wooded.

Feb. 8. After we had gone hence on *February* 8. we deſcried two Canowes, who having deſcried us as it ſeemes before, came willingly unto us, and talked with us, alluring and conducting us to their Towne not far off, named *Barativa*, it ſtands in 7. deg. 13. min. South the line.

The People are *Gentiles* of handſome body, and comely ſtature, of civill demeanour, very juſt in dealing, and courteous to ſtrangers, of all which we had evident proofe, they ſhewing themſelves moſt glad of our comming and cheerfully ready to relieve our wants, with whatſoever their Country could afford. The men goe all naked ſave their heads and ſecret parts, every one having one thing or other hanging at his eares. Their women are covered from the middle to the foot wearing upon their naked arms Bracelets, and that in no ſmall number, ſome having nine at leaſt upon each arme, made for the moſt part of horne or braſſe, whereof the lighteſt (by our eſtimation) would weigh two ounces.

With

With this People linnen cloth (wherof they make roles for their heads and girdles to weare about their loynes) is the best Merchandise and of greatest estimation. They are also much delighted with *Margaretas* (which in their language they call *Saleta*) and such other like trifles. 1579.

Their Island is both rich and fruitfull, rich in Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Sulpher, &c. neither are they onely expert to try those mettals, but very skilfull also in working of them artificially, into divers Forms and Shapes, as pleaseth them best. Their fruits are divers likewise and plentifull, as Nutmegs, Ginger, long-Pepper, Limons, Cucumbers, Cocoes, Figoes, Sagu, with divers other sorts, whereof we had one in reasonable quantity, in bigneſſe forme and huske, much like a bay-berry, hard in substance, but pleasant in tast, which being sod becometh soft, and is a most profitable and nourishing meat; of each of these we received of them, whatsoever we desired for our need; insomuch, that such was Gods gracious goodnesse to us) the old Proverbe was verified with us, *After a storme commeth a calme, after warre peace, after scarcity followeth plenty*; so that in all our Voyage (*Terenate* onely excepted) from our departure out of our owne Country hitherto, we found not any where greater comfort and refreshing, then we did at this time in this place, in refreshing and furnishing our selves; here we spent two dayes, and departed hence *February* 10. *Feb.* 10.

When we were come into the height of 8. deg. 4. min. *Feb.* 12. in the morning we espied a green Island to the Southward; not long after, two other Islands on the same side, and a great one more towards the North; they seemed all to be well inhabited, but we had neither need nor desire to goe to visit them, and so we past by them. The 14. day we saw some other reasonable big Islands, and *February* 16. we past betweene foure or five big Islands more which lay in the height 9. deg. 40. min. *Feb.* 12. *Feb.* 14. *Feb.* 16.

The 18. we cast anchor under a little Island, whence we departed againe the day following; we wooded here, but other relief except two Turtles we received none. *Feb.* 18. 19

1579. Feb.22. The 22. day we lost sight of three Islands on our Starboard side which lay in ten deg. and some odde minutes.

After this, we past on to the Westward without stay or any Mar.9. thing to be taken notice of, till the ninth of *March* when in the morning we espyed land, some part therof very high in 8. d. 20. m. South latitude; here we anchored that night, & the next day Mar.10. weighed againe, and bearing farther North, and neerer the shoar we came to anchor the second time.

The eleventh of *March* we first tooke in water, and after sent our Boat againe to shoare, where we had Traffique with the Mar.11. Mar.12. people of the Country; whereupon the same day, we brought our Ship more neere the Towne; and having setled our selves there that night, the next day our General sent his man a shoar, to present the King with certain Cloth both Linnen and Woollen, besides some Silkes, which he gladly and thankfully received, and rerurned Rice, Cocoes, Hennes, and other Victuals in way of recompence. This Island we found to be the Island *Java* the middle whereof stands in 7. deg. and 30. min. beyond the Equator.

Mar.13. The 13. of *March* our General himself with many of his gentlemen, and others went to shoare, and presented the King (of whom he was joyfully and lovingly received) with his musicke, and shewed him the manner of our use of Arms, by training his men with their Pikes and other weapons, which they had before him; for the present we were entertained as we desired, and at last dismissed with a promise of more Victuals to be shortly sent us.

In this Island there is one chiefe, but many under-governors or petty kings, whom they call *Raias*, who live in great familiarity and friendship one with another. The 14. day we received Mar.14. Mar.15. Victuals from two of them, and the day after that, *to wit*, the 15 three of these Kings in their owne Persons came aboard to see our Generall, and to view our ship and warlike munition. They were well pleased with what they saw, and with the entertainment which we gave them. And after these had been with us,

and

and on their returne had as it seemes related what they found, 1579.
Raia Donan the chief King of the whole land bringing Victuals with him for our relief; he also the next day after came aboard us. Few were the dayes that one or more of these kings did misse to visit us, insomuch, that we grew acquainted with the names of many of them, as of *Raia Pataira*, *Raia Cabocapalla*, *Raia Mangbango*, *Raia Bocabarra*, *Raia Timbanton*; whom our Generall alwayes entertained with the best cheere that we could make, and shewed them all the commodities of our Ship, with our Ordnance and other Arms and Weapons, and the severall furnitures belonging to each, and the uses for which they served. His musick also and all things else whereby he might doe them pleasure, wherin they tooke exceeding great delight with admiration.

One day amongst the rest, viz. *March* 21. *Raia Donan* comming aboard us, in requitall of our musicke which was made to him, presented our Generall with his Country musicke, which though it were of a very strange kind, yet the sound was pleasant and delightfull: the same day he caused an Oxe also to be bronght to the waters side, and delivered to us, for which he was to his content rewarded by our Generall, with divers sorts of very costly Silkes which he held in great esteeme. *Mar.* 21.

Though our often giving entertainment in this manner, did hinder us much in the speedy dispatching of our businesses, and made us spend the more dayes about them, yet here we found all such convenient helpes, that to our contents we at last ended them; the matter of great Importance which we did (besides Victualling) was the new trimming and washing of our Ship, which by reason of our long Voyage was so overgrowne with a kind of a shell-fish sticking fast unto her, that it hindred exceedingly, and was a great trouble to her sayling.

The People (as are their Kings) are a loving, a very true and just dealing People. We traffiqued with them for Hens, Goats, Cocoes, Plantons, and other kind of Victuals, which they offered us in such plenty that we might have laden our Ship if we had needed.

We

1580. We tooke our leaves and departed from them the 26. of
Mar. 26. *March*, and set our course West South West, directly towards
the cape of good hope, or *Bon Esperance*, and continued without
May 21. touch of ought, but aire and water, till the 21. of *May*, when we
espied land (to wit a part of the maine *Africa*) in some places
very high under the latitude of 31. deg. and halfe.

Iune 15. We coasted along till *June* 15. on which day, having very
faire weather, and the Wind at Southeast, we past the Cape
it selfe so neere in sight, that we had beene able with our pieces
to have shot to land.

July 15. *July* 15. we fell with the land againe about *Rio de sesto*, where
we saw many *Negroes* in their Boats a fishing, wherof two came
very neer us, but we cared not to stay, nor had any talke or dea-
ling with them.

July 22. The 22. of the same moneth, we came to *Sierra Leona*, and
spent two dayes for watering in the mouth of *Tagoine*, and then
July 24. put to Sea again; here also we had Oisters, and plenty of Lem-
mons, which gave us good refreshing.

Aug. 15. We found our selves under the Tropick of *Cancer August*
Aug. 16. 15. having the winde at Northeast, and we 50 leagues off from
the neereste land.

The 22. day we were in the height of the *Canaries*.

Sep. 26. And the 26 of *Sept.* (which was munday in the just and ordi-
nary reckoning of those that had stayed at home in one place or
Country, but in our cõputation was the Lords day or Sunday)
we safely with joyfull minds and thankful hearts to God, arived
at *Plimoth*, the place of our first setting forth after we had spent
2. yeeres 10 moneths and some few odde dayes beside, in seeing
the wonders of the Lord in the deep, in discovering so many ad-
mirable things, in going through with so many strange adven-
tures, in escaping out of so many dangers, and overcoming so
many difficulties in this our encompassing of this nether Globe,
and passing round about the World, which we have related.

Soli rerum maximarum Effectori,
Soli totius mundi Gubernatori,
Soli suorum Conservatori,
Soli Deo sit semper Gloria.

FINIS.

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A. J. Taylor
Monterey

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